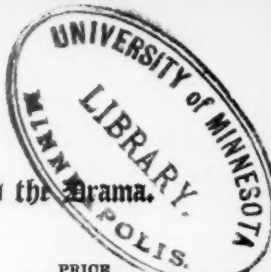


THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.



No. 3933.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.

PRIOR
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
TUESDAY NEXT, March 17, at 5 o'clock, SIR ROBERT BALL, M.A., LL.D. F.R.S., FIFTH OF THREE LECTURES on 'Great Problems in Astronomy.' Half-a-Guinea the Course.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
—THE NINTH MEETING OF THE SESSION will be held at 32, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W. on WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 18. Chair to be taken at 3 p.m. Antiquities will be exhibited and the following Paper read:—'Fostling Church, Kent,' by A. DENTON CHENEY, Esq., F.R.Hist.S.
GEO. PATRICK A.R.I.A. } Hon.
Rev. H. J. DUNKINFIELD ASTLEY, M.A. } Secs.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
AN ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY, March 19, at 5 p.m., in CLIFFORD'S INN HALL, Fleet Street, when Mr. H. J. WHITFIELD will read a paper on 'Italian Bankers and the English Crown down to the Failure of the Societas Ricardorum of Lucca.' HUBERT HALL, Director and Hon. Sec.

EXHIBITION OF ENGRAVINGS IN MEZZOTINT
by JAMES and THOMAS WATSON.
Messrs. F. & D. CO. have the honour to announce that they have NOW ON VIEW a choice COLLECTION OF THE WORKS OF JAMES and THOMAS WATSON.
Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.
13-14, Pall Mall East, S.W.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS and ENGRAVERS. The Gallery, 54, Pall Mall East, TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION. OPEN DAILY, 10 to 6. Admission 1s. HAROLD CHILD, Secretary.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT and PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.
Founded 1839.
Funds exceed 21,000l.
Office: Memorial Hall Buildings, 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Patron:
The Right Hon. the EARL OF ROSEBERRY, K.G.
President:
The Right Hon. the LORD GLENESK.
Treasurer:
THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Vice-President and gives three votes for life at all elections. Each Donation of Three Guineas gives a vote at all elections for life. Every Annual Subscriber is entitled to one vote at all elections in respect of each Five Shillings so paid.

MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man and Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employed, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoys its benefits upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers.

PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number Thirty-six, the Men receiving 25s. and the Women 20s. per annum each, and they include:—The 'Royal Victoria Pension Fund,' which was established in 1867 and enlarged in 1897, to commemorate the great advantages the News Trade has enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides Pensions of 20l. a year each for Four Widows of News-vendors. The Committee hope they may be enabled to increase this Fund as an appropriate Memorial of the Queen's beneficent reign.

The 'Francis Fund' provides Pensions for One Man, 25s., and One Woman, 20s., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1892, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing 'Taxes on Knowledge,' and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The Horace Marshall Pension Fund is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits, but this privilege never having been exercised, the General Pensions of the Institution have had the full benefit arising from the interest on this investment since 1897.

The 'Hospital Pensions' consist of an annual contribution of 35s., whereby Sir Henry Charles Burdett and his co-directors generously enable the Committee to grant 50l. for One Year to a Man and 15l. for One Year to a Woman, under conditions laid down in Rule 8c.

W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

WORKER requires EMPLOYMENT as INDEXER or TRANSLATOR FROM FRENCH or GERMAN.—L., 136, Egin Avenue, W.

TO AUTHORS and PUBLISHERS.—Expert INDEXER lately engaged on 'Encyclopædia Britannica' Indexing staff, WANTS WORK. Research or Compilation Work undertaken. Highest testimonials.—Apply, by letter, B. K., care of Street's, Serle Street, W.C.

SEARCHING and COPYING at the BRITISH MUSEUM and RECORD OFFICE. 2s. an Hour, or by arrangement for Day or Week.—Apply MARSHALL, 150, Holborn House, Sloane Square, S.W.

FOR LITERARY ASSISTANCE and RESEARCH.
Good critical and selecting ability; wide experience. Moderate terms.—C. K., 136, Judd Street, W.C.

TRANSLATIONS OF GERMAN and FRENCH BOOKS, or Articles for Periodicals, &c. UNDERTAKEN by highly educated GENTLEMAN. Trial solicited.—Address G. L., Box 108, Wilton's, 125, Strand.

TO AUTHORS and PUBLISHERS.—A well-known CAMBRIDGE MAN, M.A., is open to ADVISE AUTHORS, REVISE COPY or PROOF, &c. Highest references.—Address M., care of Francis & Co., Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.

CHAIR OF EDUCATION.

The COUNCIL invites applications for a PROFESSORSHIP OF EDUCATION.

The salary offered is 750l., plus official travelling expenses. Applications, supported by such evidence as the Candidates may think suitable, must be received on or before SATURDAY, April 18. Further particulars may be obtained from GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

(University of London).

GROTE PROFESSORSHIP OF PHILOSOPHY OF MIND

The COUNCIL will shortly proceed to fill the VACANCY in the GROTE CHAIR occasioned by the resignation of Prof. James Sully. Applications, accompanied by not more than six Testimonials, and by such other evidence of fitness for the post as Candidates may wish to submit, should reach the Secretary not later than MONDAY, April 20. Full particulars will be sent on application.

T. GREGORY FOSTER, Secretary.

CITY of LONDON SCHOOL,

VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, E.C.

SIX ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS (Modern and Classical) OPEN FOR COMPETITION IN APRIL NEXT.—Full particulars and Entrance Forms may be obtained from A. J. AUSTIN, Secretary.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, WEST KENSINGTON.—AN EXAMINATION will be held at the above SCHOOL on THURSDAY, April 21, 1903, and the Following Days, for FILLING UP FIVE or MORE VACANCIES on the FOUNDATION.—Full particulars can be obtained on application to the BURSAR.

WILLASTON SCHOOL, NANTWICH.

An Unsectarian First Grade Public School.

Head Master—GUY LEWIS, M.A.

Opened September, 1900. Foundation Scholarships.

NEXT ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, TUESDAY, April 7.

BEDFORD COLLEGE for WOMEN

(University of London).

YORK PLACE, RAKER STREET, W.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

FOUR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, each one tenable for Three Years at Bedford College for Women, will be OFFERED FOR COMPETITION IN JUNE, 1903:—

- (1) REID SCHOLARSHIP IN ARTS, annual value 31l. 10s.
 - (2) REID SCHOLARSHIP IN ARTS, annual value 31l. 10s.
 - (3) PFEIFFER SCHOLARSHIP IN SCIENCE, annual value 48l.
 - (4) PFEIFFER SCHOLARSHIP IN SCIENCE, annual value 48l.
- TWO DECCAN SCHOLARSHIPS, offered by Mrs. THOMSON, of Poona, Bombay, of the value of 50l. each per annum for Three Years, will be awarded in JUNE, 1903.

Full particulars on application to the PRINCIPAL.

TUDOR HALL SCHOOL,

FOREST HILL, LONDON, S.E.

(Founded in 1850 by Dr. and Mrs. Todd).

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN (Boarders only).

Principal—Miss MARGARET WOUTERS.

First-rate Modern Education. Professors—H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., J. Chubb Collins, M.A., H. E. Malden, M.A., W. Kippman, M.A., G. Garcia, R.C.M., E. Fradeau (Paris Conservatoire), P. Schover (Leipzig), A. P. Huguenet, Terrier Williams, C. Jerram, M.A., &c. Large Residential Staff and highly qualified English and Foreign Mistresses. Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Riding, Swimming, Cycling, Grounds over Four Acres. Large Gymnasium. Special attention to Health. Matron, trained Nurse. Prospectus on application.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

(University of London).

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The SUMMER SESSION BEGINS on TUESDAY, April 21. The work is arranged so that a Student may advantageously begin his Medical Curriculum then.

Full information may be obtained from either of the undersigned: J. R. BRADFORD, M.D. D.Sc. F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty. T. GREGORY FOSTER, Ph.D., Secretary.

EDUCATION.—Thoroughly RELIABLE ADVICE can be obtained (free of charge) from Messrs. GARRITS, THERING & CO., who, from their extensive and personal knowledge of the best Schools for Boys and Girls, and successful Tutors in England and abroad, will furnish careful selections if supplied with detailed requirements.—35, Saville Street, W.

TO LECTURE and LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Season 1903-4.—FOUR LECTURES, 'Strange Scenes Witnessed and Famous People Met,' 'Bohemia of To-Day,' 'Her People and their Country,' 'Egypt of To-Day,' 'Russia's Wars and their Coronation Pageants.' All illustrated fully by Photos taken by the Lecturer, JAMES HAKER, F.R.G.S. F.R.Hist. Soc. (see 'Who's Who'), who also lectures on Technical and Commercial Education in Europe. Times—'Vividness of people.' *Aberdeen Journal*.—'Graphic and charming.' *Liverpool Mercury*.—'Most interesting, vivid, and popular manner.' For terms address Sewelle Villa, Clifton, or THE LECTURE AGENCY, Outer Temple, London.

PUBLISHING.—Old-established, high-class CITY BUSINESS FOR SALE. Premises in Central position; moderate rent; very profitable returns. Proprietor retiring.—408, Bookseller, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.

MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Newspaper Properties, undertake Valuations for Probate or Purchase, Investigations, and Audit of Accounts, &c. Care of Terms on application.
Mitchell House 1 and 2, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

ATHENÆUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Printer of the *Athenæum*, *Notes and Queries*, &c., is prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—15, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

FRANCE.—The **ATHENÆUM** can be obtained at the following Railway Stations in France:—

AMIENS, ANTWERP, BEAULIEU-SUR-MER, BIEBRITZ, BORDAUX, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, CALAIS, CANNES, DIJON, DUN KIRK, HAVRE, LILLE, LYONS, MARSEILLES, MENTONE, MONACO, NANTES, NICE, PARIS, PAU, SAINT RAPHAEL, TOULON, and at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

LOST (the Property of Brooks's Club).—A COLLECTION of LETTERS and other DOCUMENTS (period 1760-1820 circa) which were lent to the Hon. Algernon Housley in the year 1892, in connexion with a History of Brooks's which he was then engaged in compiling. The Collection comprised about 120 Autograph Letters and other Documents, including Letters of C. J. Fox, Lord Holland, Sheridan, Fitzpatrick, Russell, Robinson, Alvanley, Raikes, &c. a number of Letters concerning Daniel O'Connell; and the following Documents:—

- Report as to the Purchase of Club House.
- Circular as to Fox's Bust.
- Envelope of Memoir, as to Mutilation of Betting Book.
- Origin of Funds of Club.
- Copy of Pym's Lease, 1776.
- Printed Circular as to Arrears.
- Seven Coffee Room Books.
- And Engraved Plate of Ball Ticket.

Any communication on the subject should be addressed to the SECRETARY, Brooks's, St. James's Street.

HOPPNER, R.A.—The **AUTHORS** of the new and exhaustive 'LIFE and WORKS of JOHN HOPPNER, R.A.' will be glad to HEAR from ANY ONE POSSESSING PORTRAITS or SUBJECT PICTURES by that artist. Unpublished Letters or Manuscripts would also be of immense interest. The greatest care would be taken of all such documents, which would be returned promptly by registered post. Information respecting Pictures should, if possible, be accompanied with descriptive particulars. Communications may be addressed to either Mr. McKee or Mr. ROBERTS, 13-14, Pall Mall East, S.W.

'CHAFFERS' HALL MARKS on GOLD and SILVER.—The Editor (C. A. MARKHAM, Esq.) has in active preparation a NEW, ILLUSTRATED, and ENLARGED NINTH EDITION. Correspondence, Suggestions, and Additions welcomed from those interested in the subject.—Address KEMNES & TURNER, Publishers, 83, Charing Cross Road, London.

SECRETARIAL BUREAU, 9, Strand, London.
W.C.—Confidential Secretary, Miss FETTERBRIDGE (Nat. Sec. Tripes). Employed by the India Office as Indexer, Portuguese and Dutch Translator; also by the Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Asiatic Society, &c., and by the Corporation of Warrington (Lancs).

Town and County Records Indexed. Special System of Newspaper Indexing. Libraries Catalogued. Congresses reported in English, French, and German. Technical Translations into and from all Languages. Foreign and Technical MSS. carefully Type-written. A few Pupils trained for Indexing and Secretarial Work in London and Berlin.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by highly educated Women of Literary experience (Classical Tripes; Cambridge Higher Local; thorough acquaintance with Modern Languages; Research, Revision, Translation. References to Authors.—THE CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 10, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

TYPE-WRITING—SHORTHAND.—Authors' MSS., Plays, Reports, Sermons, &c. COPIED with accuracy and dispatch, 10d. per 1,000 words. Meetings attended and Verbatim or Condensed Reports furnished. Special Terms for Contracts or large quantities.—Miss H. MORGAN, Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPTS TYPE-WRITTEN accurately and neatly, on good paper, at 1s. 3d. per 1,000 words (over 10,000 at 1s.), Carbon Copies at one-third of price, by Miss H. S. care of Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

TYPE-WRITING.—AUTHORS' MSS. and LITERARY WORK promptly and carefully COPIED, in clear type, on good paper, 10d. per 1,000 words. Authors' references.—Miss Jacobs, York Villa, South Woodford, Essex.

TYPE-WRITING.—THE WEST KENSINGTON AGENCY. Authors' MSS., Translations, &c. Legal and General Copying. Circulars, &c. Duplicated. Lessons given. Usual terms. References. Established ten years.—SIXES & SIXES, 13, Wolverton Gardens, Hammersmith Road, W.

WANTED, STORIES, ARTICLES, PLAYS, &c., to be TYPE-WRITTEN. Very best work and complete accuracy. 10d. per 1,000 words.—M. STUART, 11, Moreton Place, St. George's Square, S.W.

TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND.—Typing, 1,000 words (incl. Shorthand) Writer, 1s. per Hour.—Miss RUSSELL, 6, Racquet Court (First Floor), 114, Fleet Street, E.C.

MR. HENRY J. DRANK, Publisher, Salisbury House, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street. Is prepared to consider MSS. for the coming Season. Authors desirous to publish on their own account can apply to Mr. Drank, who will receive fair treatment, and avoid all middlemen's profits and commissions. No fees charged for reading, &c. Magazines and Periodicals published on a low commission.

THE AUTHORS' AGENCY.—Established 1879. The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for Publishing arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and Testimonials on application to Mr. A. M. BARNES, 24, Paternoster Row.

THE STUARTS.

Illustrated by Sixteenth, Seventeenth,
and Eighteenth Century Art.

BY

J. J. FOSTER,

Author of 'British Miniature Painters and their
Works.'

Sumptuously printed at the Ballantyne Press upon specially made pure Rag Paper, and containing 13 Original Etchings, 150 Full-Page Photogravures, Illustrations in Colour, and various Facsimile Letters, Medals, Maps, &c., 2 vols., small folio, 10*l.* 10*s.* net.

Also an ÉDITION DE LUXE, limited to 175 Copies, with all the Full-Page Plates upon India Paper, and the Frontispieces in Colour, advanced to 21*l.* Immediate application is desirable for the very few remaining copies.

ATHENÆUM.

"Mr. Foster is an art connoisseur and enthusiast first and foremost.....The text of his volumes [is] eminently readable, judicious, and trustworthy..... With artistic insight and appreciation Mr. Foster guides us through the long list of Mary's portraits. We rise from these volumes with feelings of delight. The historic sweep of the work gives it an area of interest far transcending that of any single monograph. It covers the Stuarts from the ill-fated Mary.....to Cardinal York. Seven royal generations live again under our gaze. We see their portraits, we examine their autographs, we count and follow the history of their relics. The glory, pride, and beauty of three centuries of English history are enshrined in these pages, reproduced and made alive again before our eyes in all the glow of the best art of the past, and with a fidelity of reproduction which it has been reserved to the modern world to invent."

TIMES.

"These two handsome volumes.....present a very prepossessing appearance. The binding is elegant and interesting [they are] well printed on good paper. The plates are executed in a way which reflects great credit. Mr. Foster's narrative is very readable, and the facts narrated can usually be relied upon as correct."

SCOTSMAN.

"Immense pains and great cost must have been expended in bringing together this 'picture gallery' of the Stuart sovereigns and their Courts and associates. The great national and private collections have been drawn upon for portraits and other illustrations.....In all over two hundred subjects are illustrated. Most of these are specimens of contemporary portraiture finely reproduced by photogravure.....The miniature paintings of the period, a subject in which Mr. Foster is deeply versed, have received special attention. Illustration of the life-history of the Stuarts, it will be gathered, is not confined to the painting art; besides being a portrait gallery, the work is a kind of museum of personal relics and souvenirs of Mary Stuart and her descendants.....The pictorial material here brought together for illustration of the story of the Stuarts is ample, various, and precious, and it would not be easy to overpraise the skill expended and the success attained in placing these treasures under the public eye. Nor is it slight commendation to say that Mr. Foster's letter-press supplies a worthy and appropriate setting. He regales us with personal anecdote, trait, and incident; with vigorous realistic and artistic pen portraits of scenes and characters drawn by onlookers or by modern historians; and with the piquant gossip which seldom failed to season the life of the Court when a Stuart sat on the throne. He has hunted wide and deep in his search for matter of human interest, and he flashes light upon the figures of the time from unexpected places. The commentary is particularly valuable in the notes and descriptions which it contains on pictures and on artists."

DICKINSONS, Fine-Art Publishers to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, 114, New Bond Street, W., and all Booksellers.

WORKS BY SHADWORTH H. HODGSON.

TIME AND SPACE:

A Metaphysical Essay.

Demy 8vo, 16*s.*

1865.

THE THEORY OF PRACTICE:

An Ethical Enquiry.

2 vols. demy 8vo, 24*s.*

1870.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF REFLECTION.

2 vols. demy 8vo, 21*s.*

1878.

OUTCAST ESSAYS AND VERSE TRANSLATIONS (Literary).

Crown 8vo, half-roan, gilt tops, 8*s.* 6*d.*

1891.

THE METAPHYSIC OF EXPERIENCE.

Book I. GENERAL ANALYSIS of EXPERIENCE.

Book II. POSITIVE SCIENCE.

Book III. ANALYSIS of CONSCIOUS ACTION.

Book IV. The REAL UNIVERSE.

4 vols. demy 8vo, buckram, 36*s.* net.

1898.

* * The volumes, in any Work where more than one, not to be had separately.

Published by Messrs. LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.

In 1 vol. royal 8vo, extra cloth, gilt top, 15*s.* net.

MONT PELÉE, AND THE TRAGEDY OF MARTINIQUE.

A Study of the great Catastrophes of 1902, with Observations and Experiences
in the Field.

By ANGELO HEILPRIN,

President of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia.

With 36 Full-Page Illustrations and 29 others in the Text.

The Author's early visit to Martinique permitted him to study the scene of the major disaster very soon after its happening, and his experiences during the great eruption of August 30, of which he was a direct observer, were such as to make the narrative one of thrilling interest.

The *DAILY CHRONICLE* speaks of it as "a most vivid account of the utter annihilation wrought." The *MANCHESTER GUARDIAN* says: "Prof. Heilprin writes with extraordinary vigour, and some of his descriptions are not easily to be forgotten.....The illustrations of a volcano in action are of unusual interest."

In 1 vol. royal 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 18*s.*

A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE.

Edited by HORACE HOWARD FURNESS.

Vol. II. MACBETH.

REVISED EDITION. By H. H. FURNESS, Jun.

"These monumental volumes are the admiration of every true student of Shakespeare."—Dr. W. ALDIS WRIGHT.

In 1 vol. 8vo, leather, gilt top, 1*l.* 1*s.* net.

PRECIOUS STONES. A Book of Reference for Jewellers.

By W. R. CATTELLE. With Illustrations.

Post 8vo, cloth, illustrated, 6*s.*

WOVEN WITH THE SHIP.

A Novel of 1865, and other Veracious Tales.

By C. TOWNSEND BRADY.

5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & CO'S LIST.

"It is not easy to think of any book published for many years that is likely to make a greater sensation than this work."—DAILY MAIL.

SECOND THOUSAND. 2 vols. 8vo, 42s. net.

HUMAN PERSONALITY AND ITS SURVIVAL OF BODILY DEATH.

By FREDERIC W. H. MYERS.

On MONDAY, MARCH 16.

LEADERS OF PUBLIC OPINION IN IRELAND: FLOOD—GRATTAN—O'CONNELL.

By WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE LECKY.

NEW EDITION. 2 vols. 8vo, 25s. net.

* * This New Edition is greatly enlarged and rewritten, and contains a new Introduction.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART, the YOUNG CHEVALIER. By

ANDREW LANG. New Edition. With Photogravure Frontispiece. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. net. [On Monday next.

* * The text of this work has been revised by the Author, but otherwise is the same in a cheaper form as that which was published by Messrs. Goupil with illustrations in their Illustrated Series of Historical Volumes.

The BERNARDS of ABINGTON and NETHER WINCHENDON: a

Family History By Mrs. NAPIER HIGGINS. 2 vols. 8vo, 21s. net.

* * This family was settled at Abington (Northamptonshire) for two or three centuries. Abington Abbey was erected by a Bernard, and it was Sir John Bernard who was the husband of the last of Shakespeare's descendants.

The LAW of LIKENESS. By David Bates. 8vo, 9s. net.

* * This book contains an appeal for a fuller recognition of the essential nobility of man as made in the image of God and after His likeness. This revelation of Divinity is regarded as sufficient and as containing within itself at all times all needed elements of renewal.

RELIGION for all MANKIND: based on Facts which are never in

Dispute. By the Rev. CHARLES VOYSEY, B.A., formerly Vicar of Healaugh, Yorkshire, Minister of the Theistic Church. 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

"Mr. Voysey has long been known as one of the most thoughtful defenders of religion against the attacks of Atheist and Agnostic, and in this volume he appears at his best. No one has put the argument for a Divine and conscious governance of the world more convincingly than he."—Sheffield Daily Independent.

GOSPEL RECORDS INTERPRETED by HUMAN EXPERIENCE. By

H. A. DALLAS, Author of 'The Victory that Overcometh.' Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

"The author's aim throughout is to help his readers to discover for themselves a more natural explanation of the actions and words of Jesus Christ than current commentaries offer, and to feel more vividly the spontaneity of His life and that pervading unity and simplicity which are innate in any really great personality. This book may not find a wide acceptance, yet there is so much life and force in it, and it throws such a strong illumination upon the person and work of our Lord, that it would not surprise us to find it creating a sensation in the religious world."—Sunday School Chronicle.

GOD and the INDIVIDUAL. By the Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D.,

Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

CLYTÆMNESTRA: a Tragedy. By Arnold F. Graves. With a

Preface by ROBERT Y. TYRRELL, Litt.D., Professor of Ancient History in the University of Dublin. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

"An ambitious play with an obvious title to distinction."—Daily News.

SERIA LUDO. By a Dilettante. Post 4to, 5s. net.

* * Sketches and Verses, mainly reprinted from the St. James's Gazette.

NEW FICTION.

NEW ROMANCE BY MR. RIDER HAGGARD.

PEARL-MAIDEN: a Tale of the Fall of Jerusalem. By H. Rider

HAGGARD. With 16 Illustrations by Byam Shaw. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"Those who know Mr. Haggard (and who does not?) will expect to find these pages packed with graphic incident, and they will not be disappointed."—Daily Mail.

KARL of ERBACH: a Tale of the Thirty Years' War. By H. C. Bailey,

Author of 'My Lady of Orange.' Crown 8vo, 6s.

"Karl of Erbach" presents an admirable study of a strong man, who plays his own game in his own way, with honour and conscience ever before him, and the setting, with its thrilling chances of love and war, is finely managed in the gallant style of historical fiction."—Sketch.

"A dashing example of the historic-romantic order of fiction."—Outlook.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. London, New York, and Bombay.

SMITH, ELDER & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S NEW NOVEL.

AT ALL LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS.
WITH 6 FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER.

BY

Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD,

AUTHOR OF 'ROBERT ELSMERE,'

'MARCELLA,' 'SIR GEORGE TRESSADY,'

'ELEANOR,' &c.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.—"We have spoken of *Mlle. de Lespinasse* as an eighteenth-century predecessor of the heroine of this story, since Mrs. Ward goes out of her way to remind us that this far-famed *amoureuse* was in her thoughts when she drew the character and devised the experiences of Lady Rose's daughter. Not that the novelist has transplanted more than a phrase or two from that repertory of molten passion. Mrs. Ward, whose first task it was to imagine the life of her heroine, was too fine an artist to attempt to identify with that imaginary life a real life which, one might almost say, still seems to quiver in our view. Her *Mlle. de Lespinasse* has intellectual associations and aspirations proper to her own age, and a character as well as a life belonging to herself."

SCOTSMAN.—"The work suggests comparisons with some of its writer's prior stories, but does not suffer so; for being itself a masterpiece, it must enhance even so brilliant a reputation as hers."

WORLD.—"Julie le Breton is presented with consummate skill. The novel, which possesses high literary excellence, is distinguished by evenly sustained interest, the completeness of the personality of every actor in the drama, and the skill with which the author, never straining probability unreasonably, makes them all subservient to the purposes of Julie le Breton."

A THIRD POT-POURRI.

By Mrs. C. W. EARLE,

AUTHOR OF 'POT-POURRI FROM A SURREY GARDEN,' 'MORE POT-POURRI FROM A SURREY GARDEN,' &c.

Large crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

GLOBE.—"Just as varied and just as interesting as its predecessors, we are not sure that it is not even more varied and interesting."

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.—"If any one could persuade us to become vegetarians, or make the subject endurable to meat-eaters, it is Mrs. Earle. We are quite sure that the average man and woman would be vastly the better by taking a good deal of Mrs. Earle's prescription, and we cordially advise them to read and consider."

NEW NOVEL BY GRAHAM HOPE.

JUST PUBLISHED, crown 8vo, 6s.

THE TRIUMPH OF COUNT OSTERMANN.

By GRAHAM HOPE, Author of 'A Cardinal and his Conscience' and 'My Lord Winchenden.'

* * A Russian story of the last days of Peter the Great and of the succeeding reigns, closely founded on fact.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. DE LA PASTURE.

On MARCH 20, crown 8vo, 6s.

CORNELIUS.

By Mrs. DE LA PASTURE,

Author of 'Deborah of Tod's,' 'Adam Gregson,' &c.

* * The story relates the love affairs of a young scholar living in Wales, and unravels the mystery surrounding his birth.

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO.
15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

J. M. DENT & CO.'S LIST.

COMPANION VOLUMES TO THE 'TEMPLE BIBLE.'

THE TEMPLE EDITION OF
THE APOCRYPHA.

UNIFORM WITH 'THE TEMPLE BIBLE.'
In 6 vols., each edited by a Leading Scholar with Introduction and Notes. With Photogravure Frontispieces.
Cloth, 1s. net, paste grain roan, 1s. 6d. net per vol.

FIRST VOLUMES:—

ECCLESIASTICUS.

Edited by Rev. Prof. N. SCHMIDT, D.D. LL.D.

MACCABEES.

Edited by W. FAIRWEATHER, M.A.

THE MASTER MUSICIANS.
NEW VOLUME.

SCHUMANN.

By ANNIE W. PATTERSON, Mus. Doc. B.A.
With Portraits, &c. Square demy 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

SONS OF FRANCIS.

By ANNE MACDONELL.

With Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.
"A fragrance as of Little Flowers from Umbria pervades this book."—*Daily Chronicle*.
"Pictured with delightful sympathy and enthusiasm."—*Guardian*.
"Miss Macdonell has made fine and distinguished use of her opportunity..... This book can hardly fail to become a standard authority on its own subject."—*Times*.

Cloth, 1s. 6d. net; lambkin, 2s. net. Photogravure Frontispieces.

NEW "TEMPLE CLASSICS."
GOLDSMITH'S BEE, and other Essays.

Edited by AUSTIN DOBSON.

CRABBE'S BOROUGH. Edited by H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

"That most charming series of books."—*Notes and Queries*.
"The intelligent traveller has not been long in recognizing their worth."—*Guardian*.

THE MEDIÆVAL
TOWN SERIES.

With numerous Drawings, Reproductions, and Maps.
Fcap. 8vo (pocketable), cloth gilt, and limp roan.

ASSISI.

By LINA DUFF GORDON. 3s. 6d. net and 4s. 6d. net. [Second Edition.]

BRUGES.

By ERNEST GILLIAT-SMITH. 4s. 6d. net and 5s. 6d. net.

CAIRO.

By STANLEY LANE-POOLE. 4s. 6d. net and 5s. 6d. net.

CHARTRES.

By CECIL HEADLAM. 4s. 6d. net and 5s. 6d. net.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

By W. H. HUTTON. 3s. 6d. net and 4s. 6d. net.

FLORENCE.

By E. G. GARDNER. 4s. 6d. net and 5s. 6d. net. [Third Edition.]

MOSCOW.

By WIRT GERRARE. 3s. 6d. net and 4s. 6d. net.

NUREMBERG.

By CECIL HEADLAM. 3s. 6d. net and 4s. 6d. net. [Third Edition.]

PERUGIA.

By M. SYMONDS and L. DUFF GORDON. 3s. 6d. net and 4s. 6d. net. [Fourth Edition.]

PRAGUE.

By COUNT LUTZOW. 3s. 6d. net and 4s. 6d. net.

ROME.

By NORWOOD YOUNG. 4s. 6d. net and 5s. 6d. net. [Second Edition.]

ROUEN.

By THEODORE A. COOK. 4s. 6d. net and 5s. 6d. net. [Second Edition.]

TOLEDO.

By HANNAH LYNCH. 4s. 6d. net and 5s. 6d. net.

VERONA.

By ALETHEA WIEL. 4s. 6d. net and 5s. 6d. net.

COMPANION VOLUME:—

THROUGH THE CASENTINO.

By L. ECKENSTEIN. 2s. 6d. net and 3s. 6d. net.

J. M. DENT & CO. Bedford Street, London.

VISITATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The 'Visitation of England and Wales,' of which the First Volume was issued in 1893, by the late Dr. Howard and myself, is an attempt to record such genealogical information as was contained in the Heralds' Visitations of the 16th and 17th centuries.

The pedigrees in every case start, as was customary in the older Visitations, with the grandparents of the representative of the family, and contain notices of all descendants of their name, giving thus, in many cases, a complete record of five generations.

Illustrations are given of all Arms on record at the College of Arms, as well as reproductions of Autographs, Seals, Book-plates, Portraits, &c.

VOLUME TEN, printed at my Private Press, is Now Ready,
Subscription Price, One Guinea.

NO COPIES REMAIN OF THE FIRST AND THIRD VOLUMES.

Three Second-hand Sets (Vols. 1 to 10), can be had at Twelve Guineas each.

FREDERICK ARTHUR CRISP, F.S.A., Grove Park, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.

LONDON LIBRARY,
ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. President—Sir LESLIE STEPHEN, K.C.B.

Vice-Presidents—The Right Hon. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P., The Right Hon. W. E. H. LECKY, M.P. D.C.L., HERBERT SPENCER, Esq.

Trustees—Right Hon. LORD AVEBURY, F.R.S., Right Hon. EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G., Right Hon. Sir M. GRANT DUFF, G.C.S.I.

Committee—Rev. Canon Ainger, Dr. J. H. Bridges, Prof. Lewis Campbell, Austin Dobson, Esq., Sydney Gedge, Esq., Sir A. Geikie, F.R.S., Sir R. Giffen, K.C.B. F.R.S., Edmund Gosse, Esq., LL.D., Mrs. J. R. Green, Frederic Harrison, Esq., Rev. W. Hunt, M.A., Sir C. P. Ilbert, K.C.S.I., Sir C. M. Kennedy, C.B. K.C.M.G., Sidney Lee, Esq., W. S. Lilly, Esq., Sidney J. Low, Esq., Frank T. Marzials, Esq., C.B., Sir F. Pollock, Bart., Rev. J. Rigg, D.D., S. Arthur Strong, Esq., H. R. Tedder, Esq., Rev. H. Wace, D.D., Sir Spencer Walpole, K.C.B., A. W. Ward, Esq., Litt.D.

The Library contains about 200,000 Volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature, in various Languages. Subscription, 3l. a year; Life Membership, according to age. Fifteen Volumes are allowed to Country and Ten to Town Members. Reading-Room Open from Ten to Half-past Six. CATALOGUE, FIFTH EDITION, 2 vols. 1888, royal 8vo, may still be had.

C. T. HAGBERG WRIGHT, LL.D., Secretary and Librarian.

DAVID NUTT,

57-59, LONG ACRE.

THE CLASSICAL REVIEW.

Vol. XVII. No. 2, MARCH, 1903, 1s. 6d. net.

Contents.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS:—

The True Meaning of the *Koinē*. A. N. JANNARIS.On the Original Conclusion of the *Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ Μεγέλαδου**Μονομαχία*. R. M. HENRY.

Two Unpublished Inscriptions from Herodotus. A. W. VERRALL.

Of the Prologue of the 'Agamemnon.' MORTIMER LAMSON

EARLE.

Note on 'Agamemnon' 328. J. S. PHILLIMORE.

On the Interpretation of Plato, 'Republic,' B. vi. p. 503 C. LEWIS

CAMPBELL.

Notes on the Scholia and the Text of Theocritus. HENRY W.

PRESCOTT.

Messalla in Aquitania. J. P. POSTGATE.

The Source of Dante's 'Eunoe.' J. A. STEWART.

REVIEWS:—

Brandt's 'Ars Amatoria' of Ovid. ROBINSON ELLIS.

Botsford's 'Ancient History.' M. ALFORD.

Thunb's 'Handbuch der Koinē.' A. N. JANNARIS.

Tucker's 'Choephori' of *Zachynus*. A. Rejoinder. T. G. TUCKER.

Roberts's 'Demetrius de Elocutione.' Reply to Dr. Rutherford.

W. HAYS ROBERTS.

ARCHEOLOGY:—

Recent Excavations in Rome. THOMAS ASHBY, Jun.

Reinach's 'Coins and History.' WARWICK WROTH.

Numismatic Summaries. WARWICK WROTH.

SUMMARIES OF PERIODICALS.

ISSUED TO SUBSCRIBERS MARCH 9.

The ENGLISH BIBLE. Translated

out of the Original Tongues by the Commandments of King James the First, anno 1611. Vol. I. GENESIS to JOSHUA. (Tutor Translations, Vol. XXXIII.)

* The TUDOR BIBLE will be completed in 6 vols. of which Vols. II, III, will be issued in the Spring, Vols. IV, V, in the Autumn, and Vol. VI, with the Terminal Essay by Mr. WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY (Editor of the Series) by, it is hoped, Christmas of this year.

* * With the issue of Vol. I, the Subscription Price of 3l. 15s. lapses. The price from now onward will be 4l. 10s. net to be raised to 6l. 6s. for the last 50 Copies.

JUST ISSUED.

FROM a LONDON GARDEN.

Poems. By A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. net.

HANDBOOK of SPOKEN

EGYPTIAN ARABIC, comprising a Short Grammar and an English-Arabic Vocabulary of Current Words and Phrases. By J. SELDEN WILLMOORE, M.A., one of the two Judges of the Native Court of Appeal, Cairo, Author of 'The Spoken Arabic of Egypt.' 16mo, cloth, 2s.

WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS' LIST.

MODERN STRATEGY. By Lieut.-

Col. WALTER H. JAMES, late R.E. P.S.C.
With 6 Maps. Royal 8vo, 16s. net.

The DEVELOPMENT of MODERN

PHILOSOPHY. With other Lectures and Essays. By ROBERT ADAMSON, LL.D., late Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow. Edited by Prof. W. R. SORLEY, University of Cambridge. With a Photogravure Portrait. In 2 vols. demy 8vo, 18s. net.

AGNOSTICISM. By Robert Flint,

D.D. LL.D. F.R.S.E., Author of 'Historical Philosophy in France and French Belgium,' 'Anti-Theistic Theories,' &c. Demy 8vo, 18s. net.

"A VERY NOTABLE NOVEL."

The CIRCLE. By Katherine Cecil

THURSTON. Third Impression. Crown 8vo, 6s.

LATEST PRESS NOTICES:—

"Stamped by the hand of original genius, instinct with great power."—*Punch*.
"Beautifully and sympathetically imagined, and is forcefully and brilliantly written throughout."—*Bookman*.
"Distinctly a remarkable book."—*St. James's Gazette*.
"An absorbing novel..... Holds you spellbound."—*Echo*.
"Unusually original and powerful novel."—*Pilot*.
"A decidedly good story..... We can recommend this novel."—*Athenæum*.

FIFTH IMPRESSION.

ON the HEELS of DE WET. By

the INTELLIGENCE OFFICER. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"Racy, picturesque, exceedingly clever, and invariably good-humoured."—*Spectator*.
"A book which will live."—*Daily Mail*.
"Has humour, force, directness, and, above all, it is frank and unsparring."—*Daily Telegraph*.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS,
Edinburgh and London.

THE ARMOURY OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,

NOW IN

THE PALACE, VALETTA, MALTA.

BY

GUY FRANCIS LAKING,
M.V.O. F.S.A.,
Keeper of the King's Armoury.

WITH 32 FULL-PAGE PLATES.

Published under the Authority of his Excellency
The Right Hon. Lord GRENFELL,
Governor of Malta.

The contents of this famous treasure-house of the Arms and Armour of Mediaeval Europe are now perhaps for the first time brought clearly into view, and submitted to the searching light of keen archaeological inquiry. The collection is of the highest historical importance, and is of surpassing interest to all antiquarians, recalling, as it does, the stirring times when the Knights of St. John held the position of an almost imperial power, and for the space of centuries, by the valour of their achievements, influenced the destinies of the East and West.

The Governor of Malta, his Excellency Lord Grenfell, himself a keen antiquary and enthusiastic connoisseur, has shown his interest in the antiquities of the island by the several reforms he has effected during his Governorship, and one of the more important of them is the entire rearrangement of the Armoury of the Knights of St. John. This has been carried out by Mr. Guy Laking, M.V.O., the Keeper of the King's Armoury, and the result is the issue of the present Official Catalogue, which describes more or less fully all the more notable pieces, with a detailed inventory of the objects of lesser importance, thus making it of the highest value, not only to all visitors to the island, but especially so to the increasing number of the cultured section of the community who are interested in the relics of the past.

The collection numbers in all nearly 6,000 pieces of arms and armour. The value of the Book for reference purposes is enhanced by the large number of full-page Plates inserted, giving photographic representations of the more valuable and interesting pieces, sometimes singly and at others as displayed in the Galleries or on screens. A short Historical Introduction appears as a preface by Mr. Laking.

The volume is handsomely bound in a form suited for the reading-table or library-shelf, in half leather, the sheets fastened with india rubber so as to open freely, thereby showing the Plates to the fullest advantage.

Price HALF-A-GUINEA net.

London: BRADBURY, AGNEW & CO. LTD.,
10, Bouverie Street, E.C.

FROM MR. GRANT RICHARDS'S LIST.

The REVISED EDITION of
the WORKS of LEO TOLSTOY. Edited by
AYLMER MAUDE. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt,
6s. per vol.

RESURRECTION. Translated
by LOUISE MAUDE. With Preface, Appendix
containing fresh matter, and 33 Illustrations
by Pasternak. (The same, unillustrated, cloth,
2s.)

"Your translations are very good, and I do not
wish for better ones."—LEO TOLSTOY.

6d. NOW READY. 6d.

RESURRECTION.

SIXPENNY EDITION.

Giving the Complete Text as written by
COUNT TOLSTOY.

Revised Translation by LOUISE MAUDE.

TOLSTOY and HIS PRO-
BLEMS. Essays by AYLME MAUDE.
Second Edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s.;
paper, 1s.

The LIFE of THEODORE
ROOSEVELT. By MURAT HALSTEAD.
Illustrated. Medium 8vo, cloth gilt, 10s. 6d.
net.

"FRENCH FICTION OF THE NINETEENTH
CENTURY."—III.

The ABBE AUBAIN and
MOSAICS. By PROSPER MÉRIMÉE. With
Introduction by ARTHUR SYMONS. With
Frontispiece. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. net.

NEW NOVELS.

The PIT. By Frank Norris. 6s.

DAILY CHRONICLE.—"Mr. Norris is one of
the very few novelists who have seen that there is
something epic in the huge conflict of modern
business life.....But the triumph is in showing
how romance may underlie business, and how, in
the modern world, the great financier is taking the
place of the great warrior." (By the same Author:
'McTeague,' 6s.; 'A Man's Woman,' 6s.; 'Shang-
haied,' 3s. 6d.; 'Blix,' 3s. 6s.; 'The Octopus,' 6s.)

The THIN RED LINE of
HEROES. By Mrs. FRED MATURIN. 3s. 6d.

DAILY MAIL.—"Every one who cares for the
fun that can be got out of the real facts of life
should buy 'The Thin Red Line of Heroes.'"

KNIT by FELONY. By E.
LIVINGSTON PRESCOTT, Author of 'His
Familiar Foe.' 6s.

MATILDA'S MABEL. By A.
NEIL LYONS, Author of 'Hookey.' Fcap.
8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.; paper, 1s.

A NEW CHILDREN'S STORY.

WYEMARKE'S MOTHER. By
EDWARD H. COOPER. Illustrated. 5s.

London: GRANT RICHARDS, 48, Leicester Square.

FROM MR. MURRAY'S LIST.

SIR A. HENRY LAYARD, G.C.B.

D.C.L.: Autobiography and Letters. From his Child-
hood until his Appointment as H.M. Ambassador at
Madrid. With a Chapter on his Parliamentary Career.
By the Right Hon. Sir ARTHUR OTWAY. Edited by
the Hon. WILLIAM N. BRUCE. With Portraits and
Illustrations. 2 vols. demy 8vo, 25s. net. [Just out.]

The LIFE and TIMES of GEORG
JOACHIM GOSCHEN, Publisher and Printer, of Leip-
zig, 1752-1828. With Extracts from his Correspondence
with Goethe, Schiller, Klopstock, Wieland, Körner, and
many other Leading Authors and Men of Letters of the
Time. By his Grandson, VISCOUNT GOSCHEN. With
Portraits and Illustrations. 2 vols. demy 8vo, 38s. net.
[Just out.]

"An altogether admirable biography of a most interesting
figure is the life of Georg Joachim Goethe, by his grandson
and namesake."—*Full Mail Gazette*.
"A book of considerable value.....It is a vividly drawn
picture of a really interesting man."—*Times*.

MORE LETTERS of CHARLES
DARWIN. A Record of his Work in a Series of hitherto
Unpublished Letters. Edited by FRANCIS DARWIN,
Fellow of Christ's College, and A. C. SEWARD, Fellow
of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. 2 vols. demy 8vo,
32s. net. [Just out.]

"Abundant letters, written through the years and telling
of his thoughts, his plans of work, his hopes and his doubts,
written some to the dearest and most intimate friend and
others to comparative strangers valued for their sympathy
and help in work, are nothing more nor less than a revela-
tion of the man.....These letters have a definite and im-
measurable value for the scientific naturalist. The present
collection is arranged in subjects, and contains a great deal
of very great importance."—*Times*.

GEORGE CANNING and his TIMES:
a Political Study. By J. A. R. MARRIOTT, M.A., New
College, Oxford; Lecturer in Modern History and
Economics at Worcester College; Secretary to the
University Extension Delegation. With Portrait. Large
crown 8vo, 5s. net.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DONALD
STEWART, G.C.B. G.C.S.I. C.I.E. An Account of His
Life, mainly in His Own Words. Edited by G. H.
ELSMIE, C.S.I., Joint Author of 'Lamden of the
Guides.' With Portraits, Maps, and Illustrations.
Demy 8vo, 15s. net. [Just out.]

"A plain story, plainly told, which is clear as truth itself.
.....A fascinating history of the times and a true portrait of
the man, with many luminous touches."—*Times*.

A NEW EDITION.

HOBSON-JOBSON. Being a Glossary
of Colloquial Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases and of
Kindred Terms, Etymological, Historical, Geographical,
and Discursive. By the late Col. Sir HENRY YULE,
R.E. G.C.B., and the late ARTHUR COKE BURNELL,
Ph.D. C.I.E. Second Edition, thoroughly Revised by
WILLIAM CROOKE, B.A. Demy 8vo, 28s. net.
[Just out.]

NEW EDITION.

OLD ENGLISH PLATE. Eccle-
siastical, Decorative, and Domestic.
By WILFRED JOSEPH CRIPPS, G.B. F.S.A.,
Author of 'College and Corporation Plate,' 'Old French
Plate,' &c. Eighth Edition. With 127 Illustrations and
upwards of 2,600 Facsimiles of Plate Marks. Medium
8vo, 21s. net. [Just out.]

NEW ISSUE, WITH PORTRAIT OF LORD DUFFERIN,
TO WHOM THE WORK WAS DEDICATED.

GREEK COINS and their PARENT
CITIES. By JOHN WARD, F.S.A., Author of 'Pyra-
mids and Progress,' 'The Sacred Beetle,' &c. Being a
Description of the Author's Collection of Greek Coins,
with Autotype Illustrations of upwards of 800 Pieces
from the Author's Collection, accompanied by a Cata-
logue by G. F. HILL, M.A., of the British Museum.
The Volume also contains a Topographical and His-
torical Account of the Countries which produced the
Coins, with upwards of 500 Illustrations, 4 Maps, and
many Portraits. Crown 4to, gilt, 25s. net.

"The public is greatly indebted to collectors who thus do
their best to make the public sharers in their possessions."
—*Spectator*.

The IDEALS of the EAST. With
Special Reference to the Art of Japan. By KAKASU
OKAKURA. Crown 8vo, 5s. net. [Just out.]
This Work is not a translation, but an original book
written in English by a Japanese.

JUST OUT, A NEW NOVEL.

By ALFRED OLLIVANT, Author of 'Owd Bob,' entitled
DANNY. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"The work is notable for the fineness of its sympathy
and the delicacy of its natural art, as well as new in its
kind.....A very real story of real humour, real pathos, and
real character."—*Times*.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street, W.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S LIST.

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. HER LIFE AND LETTERS.

By CHRISTABEL COLERIDGE.

With 9 Photogravure Portraits and other Illustrations.
8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

FOREIGN STATESMEN SERIES. NEW VOLUME.

MAZARIN.

By ARTHUR HASSALL, M.A.

Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. [Ready on Tuesday.]

FIVE OF THE LATEST UTTERANCES OF FREDERICK TEMPLE, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Crown 8vo, 1s. net.

A POPULAR HANDBOOK TO THE GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

By EDWARD T. COOK.

Crown 8vo, limp leather, gilt edges, 10s. net.

ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.—"An excellent guide and companion to the interested but possibly despondent wanderer among the multitudinous treasures of classical art which colonize the Bloomsbury galleries.....Stamped throughout with taste as well as knowledge."

WHAT IS MEANING?

Studies in the Development of Significance.

By V. WELBY. Crown 8vo, 6s.

OBSERVER.—"A notable book on a great subject, and one that is sure to claim the attention of serious readers."

HAPPINESS: Essays on the Meaning

of Life. By CARL HILTY, Professor of Constitutional Law, University of Bern. Translated by FRANCIS GREENWOOD PEABODY, Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard University, Cambridge. Crown 8vo, gilt top, 4s. net.

CLARE COLLEGE LETTERS and

DOCUMENTS. Edited, with Notes, by J. R. WARDALE, M.A., Fellow of Clare College. With Portraits and Facsimiles. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

CARMINA EPHEMERA; or, Trivial

Numbers. By E. E. KILLET. Fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

A WOMAN'S HARDY GARDEN.

By HELENA RUTHERFORD ELY. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

NOVELS BY THE LATE

J. H. SHORTHOUSE.

Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. each.

JOHN INGLESANT.

*. Also an EDITION DE LUXE, in 3 vols. with Portraits, medium 8vo, 25s. net.

THE LITTLE SCHOOLMASTER

SIR PERCIVAL.

A TEACHER of the VIOLIN, and

BLANCHE, LADY FALAISE.

THE COUNTESS EVE.

MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED, London.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW LIST.

In 1 vol. royal 4to, containing numerous Illustrations in Colour and in Black and White, from Drawings and Photographs by the Author and others. Several Maps, Diagrams, &c. Price 25s. net.

THE TANGANYIKA PROBLEM.

An Account of the Researches undertaken concerning the Existence of Marine Animals in Central Africa.

By J. E. S. MOORE, F.R.G.S.,
Author of 'To the Mountains of the Moon,' &c.

TIMES.

"A vigorous, admirably illustrated, and thoroughly interesting volume. We hope it will be taken up by the public no less than by the specialists."

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.

"A problem of some complexity and of great scientific interest is dealt with by Mr. J. E. S. Moore."

NOW READY, REVISED EDITION,
Considerably Enlarged, and 121 New and Original Photographs added. Large crown 8vo, buckram, price 15s. net.

VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE OWNERS.

An Illustrated Manual of Horse Medicine and Surgery
Written in Simple Language, with 267 Illustrations.

By CAPT. M. H. HAYES, F.R.C.V.S.,
Author of 'Points of the Horse,' &c.

Seventy-Second Edition, Revised, and Enlarged to over
2000 pages. 1 vol. royal 8vo, price 31s. 6d. net.

LODGE'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, AND KNIGHTAGE FOR 1903.

Arranged and Printed from the Personal Communications
of the Nobility.

In 2 vols. demy 8vo, price 15s. net.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

By T. H. S. ESCOTT,
Author of 'Personal Forces of the Period,' &c.

DAILY CHRONICLE.

"Mr. Escott is to be congratulated on his contribution to the literature which he has collected about our representative institution."

GLOBE.

"The book is evidently based on carefully acquired knowledge.....A useful sketch of the chequered career of the 'Mother of Parliaments.'"

NEW NOVEL BY IOTA

NOW READY, in 1 vol. crown 8vo, 6s.

HE FOR GOD ONLY.

By IOTA (Mrs. Mannington Caffyn),
Author of 'The Yellow Aster,' &c.

BERTRAM MITFORD'S NEW NOVEL.

NOW READY, in 1 vol. crown 8vo, 6s.

DORRIEN OF CRANSTON.

By BERTRAM MITFORD,

Author of 'A Veldt Official,' 'The Word of the Sorceress,' &c.

NEW NOVEL BY MISS BETHAM EDWARDS.

NOW READY, in 1 vol. crown 8vo, 6s.

A HUMBLE LOVER.

By M. BETHAM EDWARDS,
Author of 'A Storm Rent Sky,' 'A Suffolk Courtship,' &c.

HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED,
13, Great Marlborough Street, W.

MR. JOHN LANE'S NEW LIST.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MRS. WILFRID WARD'S NEW NOVEL.

THE LIGHT BEHIND.

By the Author of 'ONE POOR SCRUPLE.'

Crown 8vo, 6s.

"A book to read, and to keep to read again. 'The Light Behind' makes a distinct advance upon Mrs. Wilfrid Ward's first novel 'One Poor Scruple,' and that is saying a great deal."—*BARON DE BOCK* Worms in *Punch*.

"Mrs. Ward's second novel will add to a reputation which already stands deservedly high."

Mr. W. L. COURTNEY, in *Daily Telegraph*.

"Throughout the novel the detail of domestic and society life is most cleverly and delicately indicated. Everything is natural, simple, cultivated, and dignified."—*Pilot*.

"'The Light Behind' is a very accomplished novel, more likely to please than even her previous one, in which Mrs. Ward attained distinction and success."

Dr. WILLIAM BARRY, in *Bookman*.

"We commend this book on many counts, and not least because there is not a word or line which can be said to be an affront to good taste. The writer has a fine feeling for religion and much insight."—*Illustrated London News*.

A NEW HISTORICAL NOVEL.

CORNET STRONG OF IRETON'S HORSE.

By DORA GREENWELL MCHESNEY,
Author of 'Rupert by the Grace of God,'
'Beatrice Infelix,' &c.

With 8 Full-Page Illustrations by Maurice Greiffenhagen.
Crown 8vo, 6s.

"A vivid portrayal of some of the outstanding battle scenes of the war, depicted in graphic narrative."

Scotman.

"A vigorous and effective historical novel.....It has human feeling and a strong sense of form."—*Academy*.

BY HENRY HARLAND.

MADEMOISELLE MISS.

New Edition, crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

By the Author of 'The Cardinal's Snuff-Box,' 'The Lady Paramount,' 'Comedies and Errors,' 'Grey Rose.'

SECOND EDITION.

The WINDING ROAD. By ELIZABETH GODFREY.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

"An idyllic fancy."—*World*.

"Always fascinating. One of the best things in recent fiction."—*Standard*.

"Fine characterization."—*Outlook*.

"Miss Godfrey has the mind of the poet."

Literary World.

SEVENTH THOUSAND.

AN ENGLISH GIRL IN PARIS.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

"Full of bright and interesting chapters."—*Times*.

"All too short."—*Truth*.

"Not a single page is dull."—*Pilot*.

THE DEMAGOGUE and LADY

PHAYRE. By W. J. LOCKE, Author of 'Derelicts,' &c. New Edition. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

A NEW VERSION OF THE RUBAIYAT.

The RUBAIYAT of UMAR-KHAI-

YAM. Done into English from the French of J. B. NICOLAS by FRÉDÉRIC BARON CORTY, Author of 'In His Own Image,' &c. With an Introduction by NATHAN HASKELL DOLE. Together with a Reprint of the French Text. Printed in two colours, crown 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

A NEW PORTRAIT of SHAKE-

SPEARE. With Special Reference to the so-called Droeshout Original and the Ely Palace Portrait. By JOHN CORBIN, Author of 'The Elizabethan Hamlet,' &c. With 5 Full-Page Illustrations, small 4to, 5s. net.

READY IMMEDIATELY.

CONTRASTS. By the Hon. Mrs.

HENNIKER, Author of 'In Scarlet and Grey.'
Crown 8vo, 6s.

READY SHORTLY.

The TRAMP'S HANDBOOK. By

HARRY ROBERTS. For the Use of Travellers, Soldiers, Cyclists, and Lovers of the Country. Fcap. 8vo (6 in. by 4 in.), cloth, 3s. 6d. net; leather, 4s. 6d. net.

*. This is Vol. I. of the "Country Handbooks" Series.

JOHN LANE, Publisher, Vero Street, W.
and New York.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1903.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CANON OVERTON ON THE NONJURORS	329
A LITERARY HISTORY OF PERU	330
THE HISTORY OF THE EXCHEQUER	331
SLANG AND ITS ANALOGUES	332
A HISTORY OF FACTORY LEGISLATION	333
NEW NOVELS (Danny; A Humble Lover; Rosebury; Ferelith; The Wilful Way; Judith; The Glittering Road; Amori et Dolore Sacrum)	334-335
CLASSICAL BOOKS	335
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY	336
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (Journals of Field-Marshal Count von Blumenthal; The Curse of Central Africa; Messrs. Jack's Waverleys and Life of Scott; The Riddlees and Others; The Minor Moralist; Wyatt's Companion to the Education Acts)	338-339
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	339
M. GASTON PARIS; MARINE ARTILLERY AT THE SIEGE OF PARIS; THE AUTHORESS OF 'THE FLOWER AND THE LEAF'; THE PUBLISHING SEASON	339-340
LITERARY GOSSIP	341
SCIENCE—MEDICAL BOOKS; THE WEST INDIES VOLCANIC COMMISSION; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK	342-343
FINE ARTS—MR. RICH'S WATER-COLOURS; MESSRS. OBACH'S GALLERY; MR. ASHER WERTHEIMER'S NEW GALLERY; HUBERT AND JOHN VAN EYCK; 'THE STUARTS'; SALES; GOSSIP	345-346
MUSIC—POPULAR CONCERT; MR. F. HARFORD'S VOCAL RECITAL; ROYAL AMATEUR ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	346-347
DRAMA—'THE PROPERTY'; GOSSIP	347-348

LITERATURE

The Nonjurors: their Lives, Principles, and Writings. By J. H. Overton, D.D. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

To write the history of a religious body which has been extinct for more than a century, and has never found a competent chronicler in its own ranks, might seem at first sight a difficult matter; yet to Canon Overton, whose acquaintance with the religious leaders of the eighteenth century is so close as to seem almost a personal one, it is evidently a light task, as it has certainly been a labour of love. No living man has done more to make us thoroughly familiar with the post-Restoration Church; and he has the happy gift of projecting himself in spirit into the times with which he deals, so as to make the men and their motives stand out with the utmost clearness. In one respect only is he at a disadvantage. His share in the 'History of the English Church in the Eighteenth Century,' written in conjunction with Mr. Abbey, has already covered some of the ground of his present work; and it can be nothing but the fear of repeating himself which has prevented his reproducing the excellent summary of the arguments for and against taking the oaths in 1689, which is contained in chap. ii. of that history. Something of the kind is clearly needed as an introduction to an account of the Nonjurors; for the ordinary reader who turns to his Macaulay is only too likely to get the impression that the difficulty was simply due to the "absurd" theory of passive obedience, or non-resistance. But, as Canon Overton shows, the question was complicated in the Nonjurors' minds by another difficulty, which the politician is apt to ignore—namely, that the civil power, by ejecting bishops and clergy and prohibiting them from the exercise of their spiritual office, was trenching upon the rightful independence of the Church. This is really the ancient "crux" about investitures cropping up in another form; and

perhaps in all ages there must be a strongly marked cleavage between the "Erastian" and the "Liberationist," while in both camps there will always be found "strange bedfellows." Charles Leslie, the one Nonjuror who could reason, according to Dr. Johnson's too sweeping dictum, laboured to prove, in his 'Case of the Regale and Pontificate,' that if the relations between the Church and the State were placed upon a right footing, the king's personal opinions were of no consequence; not merely a Papist, it would seem, but an Atheist might be Supreme Head of the Church of England. No wonder that Leslie's opponents exclaimed that the New High Church had turned Old Presbyterian. Canon Overton, however, does not deal at length with these "high-flying" views of the Nonjurors. His first care is to explode the cruel charges of idleness and immorality brought against them by Johnson and endorsed by Macaulay. These charges rest upon no definite evidence; on the contrary, the Nonjurors were, as Prof. Mayor well describes them, "men of solid learning and public as well as private virtues," who might challenge comparison with any body of equal numbers. These words of the editor of the 'Life of Ambrose Bonwicke' form, as it were, the text of Canon Overton's work; and the series of short biographies which make up the greater part of it is the best possible comment upon that text. The Appendix provides a list of the known Nonjurors, which covers the century of their separate existence and contains about 580 names. Yet in this small body we find devotional writers like Ken, Kettlewell, Nelson, and Law; liturgiologists like Brett, Spinkes, Deacon, and Wagstaffe; controversialists in theology like Leslie, Howell, and many more; antiquaries like Baker, Hearne, and Rawlinson; classical scholars and philologists like Hickeys, Thomas Smith, Dodwell, and Jebb; biographers like Lee, Nelson, and Roger North; historians like Carte and Collier; poets like Byrom, Fenton, and Harte. It is a remarkable record; and Canon Overton has done wisely in devoting a separate chapter to the general literary work of the Nonjurors, apart from the special controversies in which they were engaged. On this excellent chapter we have but one criticism to offer. In claiming for Collier's 'Ecclesiastical History' that "when it appeared, it was unique—there was positively no other book in the English language that traversed the same ground," Canon Overton has surely forgotten old Fuller's 'Church History of Britain.' Or does he consider that its many inaccuracies and rather indecorous *facetiæ* disqualify it from serious competition?

The loss to the Church of England by the secession—if the term can be fairly used—of so many learned and pious men was incalculable; and the fact that the seceders belonged almost exclusively to the High Church wing did much to stereotype that dead level of Churchmanship which is so characteristic of the eighteenth century. They were indeed in a cruel position; for they had a peculiar abhorrence of schism, and their principles obliged them in self-defence to retort that charge upon the main body of Churchmen who had taken the

oaths. Their fidelity to a Popish king exposed them naturally, but most unjustly, to the charge of Romanism; and Canon Overton humorously describes the process of exclusion by which the public arrived at this result:—

"They were not proper Church-of-England men (a favourite expression of the day), for if they were, they would be in favour of 'our happy establishment'; they were manifestly the very antipodes of Puritans; they were not Free-thinkers; on the contrary, they wrote some of the most valuable works that appeared against Deists, Socinians, and other types of the class. Say what they would, they must be Papists; there was nothing else for them."

And yet, despite their poverty and isolation, the percentage of Nonjurors who passed over to Rome was far smaller than that of the Oxford school of High Churchmen in the early days of that movement. It is not surprising that, like previous Churchmen of their own type, they should have looked hopefully upon the idea of closer relations with the Eastern Church. Canon Overton gives an admirable account of their negotiations with this object; but the issue, in the case of men so tenaciously attached to Anglican principles, could never really have been in doubt.

The story of the Nonjurors supplies a moral which can scarcely be missed, although Canon Overton, by the sympathetic tone which he adopts throughout, seems to shrink from enforcing it upon his readers. That moral is that a small body, separated from one much larger by passing circumstances rather than by widely divergent principle, will soon itself undergo a steady disintegration. It is a lesson which might well be laid to heart in certain quarters among ourselves to-day. In consequence of the Abjuration Oaths imposed by the State in 1701 and 1715, the Nonjurors received some accession of strength. But this was more than neutralized by the rift in their ranks which resulted from the consecration of new bishops. A number of Nonjurors, among whom Dodwell and Nelson were conspicuous, considered it their duty, after the death of the deprived bishops (Ken excepted, who had waived his claim), to return to the Mother Church. Canon Overton is inclined to criticize their conduct—we think unreasonably, for in their minds the ecclesiastical objection to the Revolution proceedings far outweighed the political objection. Another division occurred in 1718 over the "Usages," as they were called, in the Communion Office—viz., the mixed chalice, prayers for the faithful departed, the oblatory prayer, and the invocation of the Holy Ghost upon the elements. The party which desired these innovations, after a vain attempt to secure their adoption by the whole body, formed a separate communion on the extraordinary ground that they were "essential" to the valid administration of the Sacrament. Thus the Nonjurors were divided into two sections—the "Usagers" or "Essentialists," and the "Non-Usagers"—each party keeping to itself and consecrating its own bishops. After a time a sort of union was effected on the Usagers' terms; but, in spite of their success, some of this party wished to go further in the same direction, and proceeded to consecrate

bishops on their own account. Canon Overton seems to think that the Usagers prevailed from their superior ability and the inherent goodness of their cause; but it would be interesting to know—and here he does not enlighten us—whether these dissensions induced any of the Non-Usagers to return to the Anglican fold. It seems highly probable, for they were championing the cause of the Authorized Prayer-Book, and something more is needed than the unpopularity of the Jacobite cause, to account for the rapid decrease in the Nonjurors' numbers. Robert Gordon, the last bishop of the regular succession, passed away in 1779; and it is curious to note that ten years before, when he had been nearly thirty years a bishop, he received the gift of confirmation from a Scotch bishop, as he could not remember being confirmed in his youth. Such an irregularity as the consecration of a bishop who had not been confirmed would have sorely scandalized the earlier Nonjurors.

The chapter on the Nonjurors in Scotland seems to us to be the least satisfactory part of the book. It is too short to give a fair account of the troubles which at that time convulsed the Episcopal Church, and in some individual cases—notably in the memoir of Bishop Campbell, who as a Scotch Nonjuror living in England proved a thorn in the side of both communions—Canon Overton is too sparing of censure where it seems urgently required. But his work as a whole is pervaded by a large-hearted sympathy for men who, with all their errors, made great sacrifices for conscience' sake.

A Literary History of Persia from the Earliest Times until Firdavsi. By Edward G. Browne. (Fisher Unwin.)

To write the intellectual history of an Oriental people instructively, yet not pedantically, is a task for which exact scholarship and vast erudition are less needed than sympathy, imagination, and literary skill. Mere learning will not produce a readable book; the faculties mentioned, without copious and well-digested materials to work upon, will produce one that is not worth reading. The requisite combination rarely occurs, and the most gifted historian may fail to overcome the peculiar obstacles confronting him. In persons of ordinary culture it is fair to presume a general acquaintance with the development of classical and modern thought; they know that Cæsar, as we heard an American young lady remark, came before the Goths. If the Homeric question is being discussed, they have not to be told that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are poems written in Greek. Similarly, when they read an account of the Renaissance or the Reformation, the ideas which these movements unfold will not appear strange and incredible, and the terms used to convey them will be recognized as belonging to the public stock. The East, however, is a world apart. Its thoughts are not ours; its ways of thinking are often illogical, and, from our point of view, absurd; its vital facts are a mystery to the educated European. Thus, on the one hand, a writer who seeks to lift the veil and

display the hidden treasure to uninitiated eyes is unable to take anything for granted, and must continually run the risk of being called pedantic and technical; while the reader, on his side, is apt to be confused and dismayed by finding himself suddenly transported to a region that marches with no other in the map of his mind.

Prof. Browne, beyond doubt the first living authority on Persia, is singularly qualified to present the history of Persian thought in a scientific, and at the same time in a popular, form. His work is addressed to the ordinary reader as well as to the Orientalist, but most of all to the "amateur"—that is, "one whose studies are prompted by taste and natural inclination rather than by necessity." As regards the ordinary reader, we have said enough to show that he must not expect to be regaled with a flattering and superficial narrative in the style of Goldsmith; and, if he takes a serious interest in the subject, he will not be deterred by what he may consider unimportant details. All Orientalists, amateur or professional, who already owe so much to the distinguished author, will congratulate him on having provided an indispensable introduction not only to the Persian language and literature, but also to the whole field of studies comprehended in the history of Islam.

It is, indeed, one of the chief merits of this volume that it does not, after a fashion too long prevalent, treat the Persian and Arabic literatures as if they were isolated and mutually exclusive, but emphasizes their true relation as connected indissolubly by the religious and political union of the two races under the Caliphate. The following passages may be quoted:—

"Persians have continued ever since the Muhammadan Conquest—that is to say, for more than twelve hundred years—to use the Arabic language almost to the exclusion of their own in writing on certain subjects, notably theology and philosophy; while during the two centuries immediately succeeding the Arab invasion the language of the conquerors was, save amongst those who still adhered to the ancient national faith of Zoroaster, almost the sole literary medium employed in Persia. To ignore this literature would be to ignore many of the most important and characteristic manifestations of the Persian genius, and to form an altogether inadequate judgment of the intellectual activity of that ingenious and talented people."

"It is a remarkable thing how great at all periods of history has been Semitic influence in Persia; Arabian in the late Sāsānian and Muhammadan time; Aramaic in earlier Sāsānian and later Parthian days; Assyrian at a yet more ancient epoch. And indeed this fact can scarcely be insisted upon too strongly; for the study of Persian has suffered from nothing so much as from the purely philological view which regards mere linguistic and racial affinities as infinitely more important and significant than the much deeper and more potent influences of literary and religious contact. Greek is far more widely studied in England than Hebrew, but for the understanding of the motives and conduct of a Scottish Covenanter or English Puritan, not to mention Milton's verse, a knowledge of the Bible is at least as necessary as a familiarity with the classics; and in Persia, where both literary and religious influences have generally been in large measure Semitic, the same holds good to a much greater extent."

Into the period covered by the present volume Persian literature, in the narrow sense, hardly enters at all. Moslem imperialism overshadows Persian nationalism, "and should the reader be tempted to complain of so much space being still devoted to phenomena which centre round Baghdad and appear more closely connected with Arabic than with Persian literature, he must remember that this is an essential part of the scheme on which this history is constructed, it being the author's profound conviction that the study of Persian, to prove fruitful, cannot be divorced from that of Arabic, even in its purely literary aspects, still less in the domains of religion and philosophy into which anything beyond the most superficial reading of the *belles-lettres* of Persia must inevitably lead us."

The question has been sometimes debated whether an historian should allow himself to exhibit his likes and dislikes, his predilections and prejudices. As it is not yet in mortals to command impartiality, the best modern authorities have ordained that he shall boldly assume what he may count on possessing sooner or later—for the Cocquigrues will certainly come. Prof. Browne, we imagine, looks forward to that event with no little trepidation, though in the meantime he writes just as if he cared nothing about it. To be enthusiastic, personal, interesting; to state opinions frankly and decisively; to realize thoughts and actions instead of sitting in suspended judgment upon them; to take one side instead of proving that there are two—all this is out of date since history has been advanced to the awful dignity of an exact science. Let those who will, however, condemn methods which were good enough for Macaulay. The subject lives, and while it is occasionally possible to disagree with the writer's attitude and to dissent from his conclusions, the intimate truth and accuracy of his work as a whole will be appreciated by any one competent to make such criticisms. It need scarcely be said that his sympathies are strongly Persian and Shi'ite: he could not have depicted the genius of the Persians so faithfully unless he had felt as one of themselves. That he does so feel, the following passage bears eloquent testimony:—

"The Shi'a, or 'Faction' of 'Ali, had, as we have seen, hitherto been sadly lacking in enthusiasm and self-devotion; but henceforth all this was changed, and a reminder of the blood-stained field of Kerbelā, where the grandson of the Apostle of God fell at length, tortured by thirst and surrounded by the bodies of his murdered kinsmen, has been at any time since then sufficient to evoke, even in the most lukewarm and heedless, the deepest emotion, the most frantic grief, and an exaltation of spirit before which pain, danger, and death shrink to unconsidered trifles. Yearly, on the tenth day of Muharram, the tragedy is rehearsed in Persia, in India, in Turkey, in Egypt, wherever a Shi'ite community or colony exists; and who has been a spectator, though of alien faith, of these *ta'ziyas* without experiencing within himself something of what they mean to those whose religious feeling finds in them its supreme expression? As I write, it all comes back: the wailing chant, the sobbing multitudes, the white raiment red with blood from self-inflicted wounds, the intoxication of grief and sympathy."

His picture of the Umayyads is very unfavourable. In this respect it represents the view taken by all Persians, and, indeed, by Moslems generally. We have no desire to reverse unanimous verdicts, but while the

sins of the dynasty were remembered and exaggerated, we may plead that for many hundreds of years such virtues as it had were forgotten, ignored, or maliciously disparaged—

The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones.

What Prof. Browne says of "the godless, greedy, self-seeking rulers of the House of Umayya" is perfectly true from his particular standpoint, and if the reader recognizes this limitation no harm will be done. The same epithets might be applied with equal justice to several caliphs of the House of 'Abbās, whose redeeming qualities, though more attractive to the literary historian, are perhaps no greater than those which adorn the characters of 'Abdu'l-Malik, Walid, and Hishām. This is a question of racial opposed to cosmopolitan ideals. We may briefly notice another, which the author raises incidentally, turning upon ideals of literary excellence. "The scientific and critical spirit," he says,

"which we so admire in Muhammadan writers antecedent to the Mongol period, becomes rapidly rarer in the succeeding years, and hence it is that Persian literature (that is, the literature written in the Persian language), which falls for the most part in the later days of the Caliphate and in the period subsequent to its fall, cannot, for all its beauties, compare in value or interest with that literature which, though written in Arabic, was to a large extent the product of non-Arab and especially Persian minds."

Few, we think, will be able to accept this statement without demur. The scientific and critical spirit does not make literature, and must yield the first place to the poetic and creative imagination. In a comparison of this kind Avicenna and Sibawayhi are eclipsed by Firdawsī and Hafiz. The Persians who wrote in Arabic made contributions of the highest order to criticism and science; those who wrote in Persian produced some of the finest poetry in the world, a fact which Prof. Browne would seem momentarily to have forgotten.

The chapters dealing with the "Golden Age" of Islam under the early 'Abbāsids, and with the decline of the Caliphate, are full of interesting matter. Prof. Browne is always particularly happy in his treatment of religious phenomena, which occupy a large part of the book, and nothing could be better than his account of the various sects—Manichæans, Sābians (why "Sabæans"?), Sūfīs, Ismā'īlīs, Mu'tazilites, and others—and of the great Persian heresiarchs, such as Mazdak, Al-Muqanna' (the Veiled Prophet), Bābak, and Afshin. Admirable, too, is the sketch, in the eleventh chapter, of the state of Moslem literature and science about 1000 A.D.

We have confined our remarks to the post-Muhammadan period, but two-fifths of the present volume are devoted to the periods known as Achemenian and Sāsānian, in his account of which Prof. Browne discusses such subjects as the Avesta, the Old Persian inscriptions, the Pahlavi language and literature, the national epic and legendary history of Persia. Here the reader will find a full relation of the discovery of the Zoroastrian books by Anquetil du Perron, and of the celebrated controversy in which Sir William Jones displayed more wit than discretion.

It would be wrong to omit all mention of the excellent translations in prose and verse which often throw light on Eastern ways of thinking, and bring us into close touch with contemporary thought. Some episodes from the 'Shāhnāma' are effectively rendered in alliterative unrhymed verse. If we remember aright, Prof. Browne has elsewhere expressed the opinion that this metre is the best adapted for a translation of the Persian epic. His own experiments tend to show that, while it reflects the dignity and simplicity of the original in a surprising manner, it necessarily becomes monotonous after a time. We must add a word in praise of the beautiful frontispiece—a Sāsānian king on horseback going a-hawking. The exhaustive index, preceded by a short bibliography of European works bearing on the subject, also deserves grateful recognition.

De Necessariis Observantiis Scaccarii Dialogus; commonly called Dialogus de Scaccario.

By Richard, Son of Nigel, Treasurer of England and Bishop of London. Edited by Arthur Hughes, C. G. Crump, and C. Johnson. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

In the year 1711 Madox printed the famous treatise commonly known as the 'Dialogus de Scaccario' at the end of his 'History of the Exchequer.' The treatise was reprinted, but with a few emendations only, by Stubbs in many successive editions of his 'Select Charters,' and a critical edition has long been wanted. Three members of the staff of the Public Record Office have now published a carefully revised text, with an historical introduction and a series of explanatory notes extending to no fewer than seventy-seven pages. Their text is based upon the manuscripts in the Red and Black Books of the Exchequer, and a valuable manuscript in the Cotton Collection at the British Museum, with which Madox seems to have been unacquainted. They have also studied various late manuscripts, which they consider to be derived from their three principal authorities. A few others which they have not studied personally, and have only described vaguely, are probably of little value.

Early in the introduction attention is drawn to the fact that Sir Edward Coke repeatedly cited the 'Dialogus' by the name of 'Ocham,' but the person to whom the name refers is not identified. John Rayner, a diligent and learned antiquary, who published a translation of the work in the year 1758, thought that by Ocham Coke meant a certain Nicholas of Ocham, the Treasurer's clerk at the end of the thirteenth century. Sir Henry Spelman seems to have been of the same opinion, for in his 'Glossarium' under the word "iusticiarius" he cites a passage from the 'Dialogus' which he introduces by the words "et in lucubracionibus suis notat Ochamus qui sub excessu Edouardi 2 floruit." Elsewhere Spelman refers to the 'Dialogus' as the work of Gervase of Tilbury. It is not improbable that Nicholas of Ocham was the author of a revised edition of the 'Dialogus,' which now no longer exists.

The Exchequer was in two branches, of which one was superimposed upon the other. Of these the Upper Exchequer is described

in the introduction as the king's court for matters of finance, the lower as concerned with the payment and receipt of money. The staff, we are told, was, with some exceptions, that of the king's household, put to financial tasks and slightly influenced by their duties. Thus the Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Chamberlain, and the Constable had seats at the Exchequer either in person or by deputy. The Steward and the Butler, however, the remaining two of the great officers of the household, were not represented there. To each department of the king's household, except those of the Steward and Butler, there was a corresponding department in the Exchequer. Thus the Chancery staff consisted of the "clericus qui preest scriptorio," the Chancellor's scribe, and the Chancellor's clerk. In the case of the "Camera," the department of which the Treasurer and the Chamberlain were equally the head, the Treasurer had a seat at the Upper Exchequer personally, and the Chamberlain was represented by two hereditary chamberlains, who held their office by serjeanty.

In the Lower Exchequer almost the whole staff was made up of the deputies of the Treasurer and Chamberlains, namely, the Treasurer's clerks, the Chamberlains' knights, and the four tellers. The office of the usher of the Exchequer is discussed as one belonging to the Treasury and Chamber, but the account given of it is not very convincing. It is stated that there is an apparent connexion between the offices of the usher and the marshal, and that the marshal had his deputy in the Exchequer, but that the marshal of the Common Bench was a deputy of the marshal of the Exchequer. According to this belief the marshal of the Common Bench was a deputy of a deputy, which is not very probable. Indeed, it may be doubted whether there was such an officer as the marshal of the Common Bench. The Earls Marshal long after the date of the 'Dialogus' enjoyed by their instruments of creation power to exercise the office of marshal in all the courts of common law. On the other hand, in the thirteenth century, the ushers of the Exchequer, who held their office by serjeanty, were also hereditary criers of the Common Bench and marshals in the courts of the Justices in Eyre. In the fourteenth century they styled themselves marshals as well as criers of the Common Bench. There appears, however, to be no evidence that either the Earls Marshal or the ushers ever appointed a deputy in that court. The department of the Constable was represented in the Exchequer by the Constable himself, his clerk, and the marshal. In the opinion of the editors, it is not clear how the office of Constable became hereditary in the family of the Bohuns, and they maintain that Humphrey de Bohun, who held the office shortly after the year 1174, cannot have inherited it from Miles of Gloucester, who had been the Constable of the Empress Maud.

Perhaps the introduction, useful though it is, would have been of greater value if it had contained more about the reign of Henry III. and less about that of Henry I. A comparison between the king's household and the Exchequer is necessarily difficult, because the former is an institution of which

next to nothing is known, and the latter one of which much remains to be learnt. When more is known of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry III., its history in the reign of Henry II. will be better understood, and its relation to the king's household may be more clearly established. An appearance of vagueness in parts of the introduction is chiefly due to the difficulties which are encountered.

The chief object of the editors, we are informed in the preface, has been to secure an improved text. In this they have been eminently successful. There is scarcely a page on which some good emendation cannot be found. There are passages, however, in which the new reading is surprising. All who have used Stubbs's text will remember a sentence in which the words "exactiones alaniarum" occur. He explained "alanus" as an exactor, possibly from "alanus," a hound, from the power of scenting taxable property. The explanation was unsatisfactory because, among other reasons, the word "alanus," which denoted a particular kind of hound, was not in use in twelfth-century England. In the present edition the reading adopted is *Alaniorum*, and the *Alanii* are explained as the myrmidons of Alan de Neville, the justice of the forest. The editors also suggest that the word might be emended into *Alanorum*, as there was an Alan de Neville junior connected with the forest administration. There is a precedent which they have not cited in support of this emendation. On the Pipe Rolls of 31 Hen. I. the words "*Placita Robertorum*" occur. They refer to the pleas held before two justices, each having Robert as his Christian name.

The volume contains a collection of notes on the various matters to which the text refers. Many of them reveal great learning and industry, and some of them contain original and highly instructive information. A note which treats of the earl's third penny is of particular interest. It draws attention to the fact, which seems to have escaped the notice of English historians, that payments of this kind were in use all over the Continent. In this note, too, the editors, differing from Mr. Round—who in 'Geoffrey de Mandeville' took the view that the receipt of the third penny depended not upon the possession of an earldom, but upon a special grant—urge that an earl might receive the third penny without the sheriff receiving any allowance for it in his farm. This was certainly true of several earldoms, as, for example, Surrey and Huntingdon. In these cases the earl collected his third penny by the hands of his bailiffs. He held it hereditarily, and might even charge or incur it to the prejudice of his successors. It was a revenue which never came into the hands of the sheriff, unless he happened to be accounting for the earl's lands by reason of an escheat or a minority. There is no reason why any notice of a third penny of this character should appear upon the Pipe Rolls. But there were other earldoms, such as Devon and Norfolk, where there was no hereditary third penny. When the king wished one of these earls to receive a third penny he directed a sheriff to pay it to the earl out of his farm. In early days, however, the direction was not given as a matter of course; the Earls of

Devon, for instance, even when of full age, received no third penny during a great part of the reign of Henry II., and when two earldoms became vested in one person a third penny was allowed for one of them only. It appears from the Pipe Rolls of 25 Henry III. that the third penny of Surrey, which has puzzled the editors, was an hereditary one, and amounted to four and a quarter marks.

The editors modestly state that they make no claim for originality for any part of their work. But of the many problems which they have had to consider there are few which have not been illuminated by the light of their wide and practical knowledge of our public records. They have not only written as scholars, but have also expressed their opinions on highly controversial matters with moderation and good taste. It may be that in a few years parts of the introduction will require revision, but none the less the work stands out as one of the most valuable contributions to English institutional history which have appeared in recent years.

Slang and its Analogues. Compiled and edited by John S. Farmer and W. E. Henley.—Vol. V. *N to Razzle-dazzle*. Vol. VI. Parts I. and II. (Printed for Subscribers.)

THE subscribers for whom this work is printed have had to wait a long time for the resumption of it, since the issue of the last section before the present is dated 1896. Now, however, they have got a bound volume, and two parts of another in paper which reach as far as 'Slop,' so that a little more energy will complete the whole. And the dictionary is well worth finishing, since it represents long labour. The compilers deserve hearty congratulations for the amount of steady research which their list of quotations (wonderfully comprehensive in view of the fact that most of the work is pioneer work) implies. They have drawn on the most various sources, ancient and modern—authors neglected like Ruxton, difficult like Dekker, poetical like Mr. W. B. Yeats, romantic like Mr. Marriott Watson. This is probably one of the few volumes which cite both Shakespeare and *Tit-Bits*.

Slang has advanced since the first part of this dictionary appeared, has become respectable, got out of inverted commas and sporting circles into the best society, not to say serious books and political speeches. It is some while since Lord Rosebery announced in a public oration that ten years was a great "chunk" out of a man's life (Gladstone would not have paraphrased the period into anything less dignified than two lustra), and "scallywag" (for which only Transatlantic usage is here quoted) was made into English for novelists and the platform. Recent and poignant were the groans of the precise gentleman who saw in the *Times* the news that some lady was a "wallflower" at a party, and denounced the Thunderer as a well of English defiled. The verbal distortions of what is called "smart society" do not cut much of a figure in this book, an omission we cannot regret, since they are unusually short-lived and sufficiently represented in print already.

Having at our elbow collections of our own, we shall make a few additions where our own notes seem to fill a gap in the quotations offered, or to be of interest for one reason or another. This we do in no carping spirit, for it is only the collector who can appreciate the labour that has gone to fill the pages of this ample dictionary, and the delight, we would add, of picking up odd words, like old books or old china, in strange places; of quoting Keats for "blue ruin," Matthew Arnold for "podgy," or a serious theologian who calls St. Paul a "bounder." Under 'Name' we read: "His name is Dennis (or Mud) *phr.* (American).—A phrase indicative of collapse or defeat." A curious corroboration of the potency of this idiom occurred in the version of Mr. Pinero's 'Lady Bountiful' given in New York, in which the hero's name was changed from Dennis to Donald, as the former, implying that the man was a failure, was thought to be inauspicious. The name, however, was not changed in the Bostonian representation, where culture, one may suppose, had conquered the superstitions of folk-lore and actors. "Nyam-nyam," a variant for "yum-yum," which answers to Shakespeare's "My dainty duck, my dear," might have been recorded. "Non est inventus"—absent, is in Dickens as well as De Quincey: "*Non inventus*, as the lawyers say" ('*Oliver Twist*,' chap. xxvi.). The first quotation for "paint the town red" is from the *Detroit Free Press* of 1889, but the phrase was in *Punch* as early as 1885. A "perisher," besides the meanings given, stands for a "rotter." We remember seeing a gentleman who objected to Sunday golf described in a democratic newspaper as a "sodden-featured perisher." "Pills" is university slang for billiards: "pill," a billiard ball or football. A small brougham in the fifties was called a "pillbox," a phrase suitable for the doctor's favourite carriage: "Rumbling along like apothecaries in pill-boxes," says 'Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour' (chap. xxxii.). Emerson, solemnly transcendental, is occasionally moved to wondrous slang. We present a quotation for a usage which the dictionary only supports by modern "Pomes" from the *Pink 'Un*:—

"Montaigne's parish-priest, if a hailstorm passes over the village, thinks the day of doom is come, and the cannibals already have got the pip" ('*Representative Men*,' Swedenborg).

In Emerson's delightful 'English Traits' (1856), under 'Manners,' may be found the following passage on "pluck," which seems to us better than any of those supplied:—

"On the day of my arrival at Liverpool, a gentleman, in describing to me the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, happened to say, 'Lord Clarendon has pluck like a cock, and will fight till he dies'; and what I heard first I heard last, and the one thing the English value is *pluck*. The word is not beautiful, but in the quality they signify by it the nation is unanimous. The cabmen have it; the merchants have it; the bishops have it; the women have it; the journals have it; the *Times* newspaper, they say, is the pluckiest thing in England."

Since various abbreviations, such as "the Pav," "ped," and "pug," are included, we might add "Pre" for the president of an Oxford college, and "P.P." (play or pay), a sporting maxim which occurs in 'Pickwick,'

chap. liv. One may wonder, with the zeal of true research, not only what song the Sirens sang, but also what was the "pull devil pull baker coat" which figures in Mr. Sponge's sporting outfit, surely a wear-resisting material. "Pyjamas," once slangy, are too well established, we suppose, to be noted now. Indeed, we detected them the other day in serious poetry. 'Nell, a Tale of the Thames,' introduces a young hero getting up, not with the old accompaniment of "rosy-fingered dawn," but with the bright description:—

Gay was he in pronounced pyjamas.

"Quits" is omitted, which goes back some way in respectable English. "Mrs. Ramsbotham" or "Mrs. R.," a "progeny of learning" descended from Mrs. Malaprop, had sufficient popularity in *Punch*, perhaps, to deserve a note, though her inventor, Theodore Hook, is gone to the limbo which holds alike the "pretty horse-breaker" and the "Puseyite." "Mrs. R." was after all more gifted than "Mrs. Partington," a female plagiarist of Canute, for whom the compilers have found room.

"Red-hot," explained as "violent, extreme," might have been also glossed "perfidious." No quotation is mentioned for it. Here is one from the *War Cry* of June, 1894: "Red-hot meetings; beautiful congregations; all much above the average." The wilder evangelists of the London parks keep up the vernacular. We heard not long since, though we fancy it is growing less common, the strong synonym for "satisfactorily" which we italicize in this quotation from *Punch* (1875):—

OPEN-AIR PREACHER *log.*: "O, I warmed up old Tyndall and 'Uxley to-rights, I can tell yer."

One hardly expects to find G. A. Sala pleading for pure English, but here in the *Illustrated London News* (January 27th, 1883) is his preachment: "Rot, for nonsense or rubbish, is a vile slang term, which no well-bred Englishman would use." We cannot say that the well-bred have listened to this voice. They have a way of neglecting the preacher and the philologist, and in this case the word is strongly rooted in the public schools; it may be found alike in 'Tom Brown's School Days' (1857) and 'Godfrey Marten, Schoolboy' (1902).

"Screever," artist of the pavement, or "gutter cartoonist," we have generally seen spelt "scriver," as in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of December 5th, 1894, where there is an excellent account of the business by an amateur who showed for a long day iridescent mackerel, wrecks at sea, and the usual features that are described as "all my own work," and made two shillings and threepence. Sport daily invents new words which it is difficult to keep up with. We mention a few instances of well-established terms not recorded. The "pepper-box" is the joy of the expert at Eton fives. A "side-slip" and a "skid" are here in other senses, but not in their serious meanings for cyclists. A "singlet" is a word often heard in the athlete's dressing-room. Not to be too Philistine, we end our new quotations with one for "shirty" which has an historic interest for musicians—indeed, for all the cultivated world. *Punch* said in 1865:—

"Thanks to Signor Ardit, London has heard some of Herr Wagner's 'Tannhäuser' music at last. I have not, but them which has tells me it is none so dusty. Spex the crickets have been too shirty."

Time has certainly sided with *Punch* in this speculation.

We should add that the compilers, as in previous volumes, go into *dicenda tacenda* and the less reputable side of slang at great length with foreign parallels, though they do not seem so familiar with German as they might be. They have done well in not courting philological discussions, which are apt to be acrimonious.

A History of Factory Legislation. By B. L. Hutchins and A. Harrison. (King & Son.)

MR. SIDNEY WEBB begins his preface to the useful volume in our hands by stating that no systematic or complete history of our Factory Acts, which he calls "English," but which extend to the whole of the United Kingdom, has been published. We do not know that we can pronounce the work of the two ladies which is before us a more complete history than several others to which allusion is made in their volume. Not to name an older history, a well-known inspector, Mr. Whateley Cooke-Taylor, whose hereditary interest in the subject was derived from Dr. W. Cooke-Taylor, who himself had written upon it, has given us a history which, like two or three others, is perhaps sufficient. On the other hand, a philosophical view of all the main points in modern factory legislation, treated with sufficient reference to history for present purposes, is to be found in the writings of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb and others. This volume will not replace their books. It is not, indeed, easy to say what should be attempted in the way of books on factory legislation. The writers of the present volume complain that Parliament takes little account of past British researches, the results of which are contained in Blue-books which are not consulted. There is more in these days to be said for research into the present position of factory legislation in the British colonies, in France and Germany, and in the most advanced States of the United States; but all this side of the question is excluded from the present volume. The fact that the French publish vast masses of highly scientific literature upon the subject from their Labour Department, and that the problems with which the Director of Labour in Paris is at the moment concerned are precisely those which are engaging attention here, is overlooked or lies outside the plan of the volume. At this moment, it may be said, generally, that France and Germany are advancing more rapidly in the path of factory legislation than we are, and that they now assert that they are ahead in some points, while we are in others, but that Belgium is so disgracefully remiss in the enforcement of her laws that the time has come when England, France, and Germany ought to put pressure upon Belgium to "toe the line."

Again, with regard to anti-sweating legislation, on which our authors have a strong view in favour of the local authority, they do not, in criticizing those who in this country have proposed an improved State

system of supervision, make reference to the fact that in several States of the United States, in New Zealand, in three States of Australia, and in France, precisely the same questions have been considered and have been settled on the opposite plan. The theory of the local authority may be as sound as the authors think, but the practice is admittedly so defective, and in the greater part of this country so slowly improving, that to remove any duty in connexion with labour from the Home Office and to give it to local authorities is, as regards by far the greater part of the country, to make the law a dead letter. The authors think that the Home Office staff is overworked, and that the Factory Department itself cannot enforce the law; but the French returns and the French district inspectors' reports show that the difficulties in France, great as they are, are being overcome; and the question is at least arguable, and cannot be soundly argued without reference to foreign and colonial example. The authors, indeed, suggest that, while the responsibility and duty of dealing with sweated industries in workshops and homes should be thrown on local authorities, these should be sharply supervised by the central authority, who should contribute from taxes towards the salaries, and withhold the grant in cases where the local authority is inefficient. This system, however, is an indirect one, and throws on the central authority the duty of a very full inspection in order that the shortcomings of the local authority may be discovered. The result would be that complaints in hundreds or thousands would be directed to this central authority and would have to be investigated, with constant friction in Parliament. We are not favourable to this measure of compromise. The matter is one of increasing importance, as the wide diffusion of electric power may lead to an enormous increase of home industries in respect of occupations at present carried on in factories.

This volume in the series of "Studies in Economics" has the advantage of the editorial care of Prof. Hewins, the Director of the London School of Economics. The lady writers—with the approval, no doubt, of the editor and of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb—make a strong defence of special factory legislation directed to the case of women, as against those ladies who maintain that women should be treated as men in all such legislation, and are put at a disadvantage if not so treated. An account which they give of a German lady writer's views, we think, reveals their own, when it is stated that in that opinion the situation of working women is a labour question rather than a sex question, and that it would be a tactical blunder for the women of the working class to combine with the women of the middle class engaged in the sex movement against the men of their own labouring class. The general opinion of the country has doubly changed in this respect in the time of living persons. The original Shaftesbury movement protected women. In the Parliaments of 1865 and 1868 there was a strong reaction against this view, and Mrs. Paterson, the founder of that Protective and Provident League out of which the Women's Trade Union League has grown, although herself a working

woman (as does not appear from the present volume, which rather implies that she belonged to the middle class), joined in the reaction. A few years later, however, the whole of the active labour friends of the women workers came round again to the earlier view, and Mrs. Paterson's own organization has long been one of the strongest defenders of the special regulation of many of the industries of women.

The account of that most interesting side—especially in Great Britain, Germany, and France—of modern factory legislation which deals with dangerous trades is, of course, less full in this volume than in those of Dr. Arlidge and Dr. Oliver. But we think that there is a certain want of perspective or proportion in giving, as our authors do, a very full report of the early investigations into the use of lead in the potting trade, and following it with so slight a reference to the modern history and legislative developments of the question. The recent arbitration and the foundation of the new system of compensation, combined with the great change in the statistics—themselves much fuller than those formerly supplied—suggest a re-writing, in a second edition, of this portion of the book.

In the last pages of the volume of Miss Hutchins and Miss Harrison some of the condensed allusions to existing legal conditions are confusing. It is stated, for example, that "laundries and shops are still under a regulation as to hours that is little more than nominal." Now shops are not regulated with regard to hours, except in the case of the hours of young persons, and this regulation is no doubt nominal in some places by reason of the non-enforcement of the law, but very much the reverse in others where there are special inspectors and full enforcement. On the other hand, laundries are fully regulated by a code which is not only elaborate, but also cumbersome and unsatisfactory, yet so utterly different from the law affecting shops that to put them together is unwise. The subject, which is at present before Parliament, of the labour of children out of school hours, is imperfectly dealt with by our authors. The account given of the Shop Hours Acts seems to imply that the Shop Seats Act has not been carried, and although that Act is alluded to in another portion of the volume, it is not, perhaps, sufficiently described. Truck, too, which is intimately connected with ordinary factory law, is not adequately investigated. We doubt the accuracy of the heading "Orders in Council" for the Orders of the Secretary of State under the Factory Acts, as the phrase "Orders in Council" belongs to a different class of Order, issued in a wholly different fashion, and has, indeed, a distinct statutory meaning. An Order in Council is made "By the King's most excellent Majesty." The Orders here named are made by a Secretary of State. There are no doubt many classes of Orders to be made by the Secretary of State, but neither the "Orders" so called, nor the "Special Orders," are "Orders in Council."

NEW NOVELS.

Danny. By Alfred Ollivant. (Murray.)

THIS is a rather sugar-and-watery sort of pendant to the same author's 'Owd Bob.' Danny was a Dandie Dinmont, a courtly little specimen of the breed which Scott popularized. Danny's home was with the Heriots of Hepburn; the laird was known to some as the stark Heriot, and to others as the mad Heriot. He had an old serving woman, called simply the Woman, and a factor named Robin. Also, there was young Missy, but she died in the early days of the story, leaving her pet Danny to be the Woman's wean, and leaving the laird to the same Woman to "mend and mind." The stark old laird cherished Danny as it had been Missy herself, and the superstitious villagers said that they had but one soul between them—Danny and the laird. The writing of the story is well enough, and there is a deal of misty, mystical Highland sadness, a certain moor-side atmosphere, in the book. Also, occasionally there are glints of the humour in dialogue which admirers of this particular school of fiction would call pawky. But the pathos is over-long drawn out, the sentiment is too sugary, the sadness and mystery are insistent and cloying. The whole story lacks the virility which distinguished 'Owd Bob,' and it affects one as might a meal of sweets. Yet the seasons and the scenery are convincingly handled.

A Humble Lover. By M. Betham-Edwards. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE former days, which, at least for British agriculture, were better than these, have furnished Miss Betham-Edwards with the theme for a charming though unpretentious story. So fascinating is the picture which she sets before us of life amongst the Suffolk farmers in early Victorian times, that we feel little inclination to insist upon the darker side which, though here completely ignored, must surely have existed. The humble lover of the title, a young farmer with an uncouth exterior, but noble character, has his heart broken by one of the parish curate's penniless and charming granddaughters, but recovers with such marvellous celerity as to offer it the same day to her more appreciative sister. The plot is meagre, but redeemed by the vivid local colouring and the quaint old-world atmosphere which pervade the book. The characterization is also excellent, with the exception, perhaps, of the two heroines above referred to—the conventional pair of sisters, one grave, the other gay, so painfully familiar to novel-readers.

Rosebury. By L. T. Meade. (Chatto & Windus.)

APART from the sensational atmosphere of mystery and crime in which L. T. Meade's fancy has recently settled, her new story as a psychological study has a certain interest and originality. Upon the principle that where there is a great love much may be forgiven, "little Annie Watson," the belle of the village, with her forget-me-not blue eyes, her passionate nature, and her apparent absence of moral instincts, is permitted to remain to the end a spotless

heroine, to keep the love of a good husband, in spite of having committed, for purely selfish reasons, two of the worst crimes of which humanity is capable. So definite is the author in her assertions of Annie's fundamental goodness that, as far as the murder of the schoolmaster is concerned, the reader is almost convinced; but the small act of treachery by which she stole the love of so righteous a man as Michael Greenfield is less easy to condone. The village scenes and people are well described. The rector and his wife are depicted in those ornate terms from which this author's more aristocratic characters are never free.

Ferelith. By Lord Kilmarnock. (Hutchinson & Co.)

No motive is more difficult to handle in fiction than the supernatural. More than any other subject it calls for effectual treatment or rather suggestion, for reticence yet power. The author of 'Ferelith' addresses himself too lightly to this difficult task. His tale of ghostly ghastliness does not move or stimulate over-much. He makes a bold choice of situations and events, yet the reader who hopes to find a door opened on an impressive vista of the unseen and spiritual will find disappointment instead. The way of opening a door has much to do with the effect on the mind of the reader of what is behind it. In other words, the presentment of the strange material in 'Ferelith' does not help to increase its plausibility. In spite of startling incident and unbridled fancy, the true thrill is not communicated. In vain is a weird castle in Scotland spread in the sight of the reader, and a permanent Scotch mist set to work on the landscape. All is "damp, damp, moist, unpleasant," but not bloodcurdling. Lady Ferelith's rights and wrongs in real life do not interest one, nor her husband's either. Having bought the weird castle as an abode, and the diaphanous Ferelith as wife (at fancy prices), he must needs be off at a moment's notice on some millionaire errand to South Africa, leaving his possessions in the charge of a sympathetic sister and a drunken groom. Here the ghostly element intervenes.

The Wilful Way. By Herbert Compton. (Chatto & Windus.)

MR. COMPTON'S book is of the sensational type, and hardly calls for serious criticism. His hero is a rascal whose only redeeming quality is a cheery belief in his luck. He is not a very entertaining person. He is always running into some fresh villainy, and finally marries a colourless heroine for her money by the aid of the mesmeric power which he possesses over her. He is too well rewarded by her forgiveness and love; but we cannot forgive him for continuing his career of falsehood and systematically deceiving his wife at a time when he professed to be really in love with her, and ought to have told her his whole shady history and thrown himself on her mercy. He wriggles out of his difficulties finally without our sympathy. The story is, in our opinion, a poor one, and unworthy of the author of 'The Inimitable Mrs. Massingham.'

Judith: an Old-Time Romance. By Monowai, A.S.C. (Drane.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to the representatives of Grant Allen and his publishers Messrs. Chatto & Windus ought to appear on the title-page of this curious work. We give a few instances below in parallel columns of what we mean. The author, or compiler, of 'Judith' and the printer's reader between them have made more misspellings than we have seen for some years in one book. The punctuation seems to have been inserted or omitted frequently at haphazard, and the eighteenth-century atmosphere which is attempted is not suited to Grant Allen's style.

'This Mortal Coll,' by Grant Allen, p. 53.

"Thomas Wyville Meysey laid down his glass incredulously on the small side-table. He didn't explode, but he hung fire for a moment. 'You women are always fancying things,' he said at last, with a slight frown. 'You think you're so precious quick, you do, at reading other people's faces. I don't deny you often succeed in reading them right. You read mine precious often, I know, when I don't want you to—that I can swear to. But sometimes, Emily, you know you read that last in them. That's the way with all decipherers of hieroglyphics. They see a great deal more in things than ever was put there. You remember the time when I met old Hillier down by the copse yonder—"

"Yes, yes, I remember," Mrs. Meysey admitted, checking him at the outset with an astute concession. She had cause to remember the facts, indeed, for the Squire reminded her of that one obvious and palpable mistake about the young fox-cubs at least three times a week, the year round, on an average."

Id., p. 54.

"The Squire looked into his claret-cup profoundly for a few seconds before answering, as if he expected to find it a perfect Dr. Dee's divining crystal, big with hints as to his daughter's future; and then he burst out abruptly with a grunt: 'I suppose we must leave the answering of that question entirely to Winnie.'"

Id., p. 211.

"He tried hard with conscientious efforts to keep the conversation from flagging visibly."

"How delightful it is, after all, Winnie, to get a hold of somebody, direct from the real live world of London, in the midst of our fossilized antediluvian White-strand society!"

There is much more of the sort, but what we supply will probably suffice.

The Glittering Road. By W. A. Mackenzie. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

"HECTOR CHISHOLM GRANT, journalist and dreamer, stood at the door of Johnson's Coffee-House in the Strand, and threw away the end of his cigarette." Presently, he was descending through a trap-door from the Bloomsbury lodging-house bedroom of a Spanish friend to the white-and-gold apartment of the unacknowledged Queen Maddalena of the Island of Palmetto, situated in mid-Atlantic, some seven days' steaming from Liverpool, on the route to West Africa. (The author uses fictitious names in every case, but is careful that readers shall understand what places he

'Judith,' by Monowai, p. 218.

"Squire Coppelston laid down his glass on the table, incredulously. He didn't explode, but hung fire for a moment. 'Psha! You women are always fancying something,' he said at last, with a slight frown, 'you think yourselves clever at reading other peoples' [sic] faces, and I don't deny you often read 'em aright. You read mine, I know, when I don't want you to, that I can swear to. Sometimes, as I tell Dorothy, you read what isn't there. That's the way with all decipherers of hieroglyphics. They see more in something than ever was put there.'"

"Dorothy, don't remember that time when I met old Jenkins down by the nut copse at Fallowfield?" "Oh yes, I remember," his wife admitted shortly, checking him at the outset with an astute concession. She had good cause to remember the facts, for the Squire reminded her of that one obvious and palpable mistake she had made about the young fox-cubs, at least twice a week for a month afterwards."

Id., p. 219.

"The Squire started, then looked into his glass profoundly for a minute before answering, as if he expected to see a divining crystal [sic] at the bottom of it; then he burst out abruptly, 'I suppose we had best leave the answering of that question to Judith.'"

Id., p. 23.

"Harry tried with conscientious skill to keep the conversation from flagging visibly."

"After all," said Harry, "I would be delighted to get someone direct from the real live world of London, in the midst of our fossilized antediluvian Fallowfield society!"

refers to.) The queen and her little following wanted badly to win back their island kingdom from Hispaniola, the tyrannical usurper. But they lacked the sinews of war. Hector Chisholm Grant, fired by Maddalena's beauty and complaisance, was, of course, the very man to set this right. He was a Scotch journalist in London—nay, a Highlander. He saw an orange in a greengrocer's window, and needed no further inspiration. Off he posted to Liverpool to interview Mr. Smith, the Orange King, a millionaire who owned lines of steamships and was in various ways a great person for what Anglo-Indians call "bunderbust." Mr. Smith was offered a ninety-nine years' monopoly of the orange trade of Palmetto, and forthwith he proceeded to pay for the revolution. Maddalena followed the Highlander to Palmetto. "O! Hector, Hector, I love you!" "Maddalena!" The practised dabbler in modern fiction will recognize at once the class to which this story belongs. The narrative is given with great swing and gusto, the author being hampered by no literary scruples.

Amori et Dolori Sacrum. By Maurice Barrès. (Paris, Félix Juven.)

THE new volume of M. Barrès deals in its first half with Venice, in an essay which is equivalent to the first part of Shelley's 'Julian and Maddalo' put into prose. It is full of literary allusions, and Byron, George Sand with Musset, and Wagner are among the well-known personages who are introduced, with a background, as it were, of the islands in the Venetian lagoons. Ruskin is only named with ridicule:—

"Sur de telles reliques, vous pensez si Ruskin s'excite! Les visiteurs que leur tempérament, leur sexe féminin, leur religion anglicane et surtout leur virginité, disposent à supporter les bavardages ruskiniens....."

Chateaubriand is the true inspirer of the present form of Barrès. The book is a volume of the cemetery, smelling of the tomb, and full of the affectations of 1802. In these pages throughout the dead speak to us in the places where they lived or died.

The same key-note is struck in all the contributions to this book, and M. Barrès reprints, with alterations, his preface to a life of the murdered Empress of Austria, in which he discusses with approval her unhealthy opinions. He takes us to Pau only for the purpose of describing how invalid resorts are haunted by the ghosts of the unknown dead who were sent there to die, and generally he makes us wish that he would return even to the not very satisfactory form of his Nationalist novels.

With his usual vanity, M. Barrès, after declaring that he is the founder of Nationalism in France, quotes M. Bourget's praise of him. In the course of this admirable piece of criticism we find M. Bourget calling him "original." He certainly is not original in the present volume. Its doctrines are a deliberate revival of those of Chateaubriand in 'Les Martyrs,' offered to the world exactly a century after the date at which Chateaubriand began to write that book; and Loti may be named as being probably the writer through whom the more sickly form of the revival of the Consulate has descended to M. Barrès.

Neither is our author original in style. There is obvious imitation both of Renan and of Anatole France. But the style is, nevertheless, beautiful. Witness the following passage:—

"Le Jour des Morts est la cime de l'année. C'est de ce point que nous embrassons le plus vaste espace. Quelle force d'émotion si la visite aux trépassés se double d'un retour à notre enfance! Un horizon qui n'a point bougé prend une force divine sur une âme qui s'use. Le 2 novembre en Lorraine, quand sonnent les cloches de ma ville natale et qu'une pensée se lève de chaque tombe....."

And this:—

"Souvent les approches de la mort et l'usure affinent des hommes qui semblaient incapables de recueillement. A bout d'excitation, ils s'arrêtent; leur désir décidément mort leur permet enfin d'écouter."

M. Barrès comes very near being a great writer, but we in this country cannot place him in that pre-eminent position as a stylist in which many French critics are inclined to rank him.

CLASSICAL BOOKS.

Demetrius on Style. The Greek Text of Demetrius 'De Elocutione,' edited after the Paris Manuscript, with Introduction, Translation, Facsimiles, &c., by W. Rhys Roberts, Litt.D. (Cambridge, University Press.)—We have to congratulate Prof. Roberts on the completion of another preliminary study for his projected work on 'Ancient Literary Criticism,' which is a worthy companion to his Longinus and the 'Three Literary Letters' of Dionysius. The general plan is the same in the new work; but as compared with the Longinus the information is easier of access, the 'Notes' containing illustrations of the text, and linguistic or technical points being alphabetically arranged as a glossary. There are a large number of illustrations from modern literature, which greatly add to the value of the book; and it is a distinct advantage that the rhetorical terms are explained by Latin, French, and English equivalents, the last drawn from Puttenham and other early writers. We notice that Prof. Roberts has not yet found a satisfactory equivalent for *δενός* and *δενόρως*, but if there is one in the English language we do not know it. The words refer now to intensity of passion, now to technical skill or mastery; and the connotations seem to have differed at different dates. On this, as on most of the rhetorical terms, Prof. Roberts's quotations are full enough to give the student a very satisfactory comprehension of what was meant, and, as might be expected, they give him far more than he can get from lexicons. When Prof. Roberts has edited Aristotle's 'Rhetoric' and the other literary tracts of Dionysius, he will be in a position to provide the 'Lexicon of Greek and Latin Rhetorical Terms' which he asks for in his preface; and we know of none better fitted to do the work. Meanwhile these three books (Longinus, Dionysius, and Demetrius) are indispensable to the student of Greek literature. As regards the author of the 'De Elocutione,' Prof. Roberts proves that he cannot have been Demetrius of Phalerum. Apart from external evidence, the language is sufficient to show this. There are something like sixty late words and forms, and a number of other words used in a post-classical sense; the dual number, which had been artificially revived by the Atticists, is common; and the erratic use of the optative points in the same direction. Other claimants to the authorship may be briefly dismissed, as no good case has been made out for any of them. The result is negative, in so far that this treatise, like that

called after Longinus, is left without an author's name; but positive in that its composition is brought within the same period as the 'Sublime,' that is the century before or that following the Christian era. Evidently there must have been a revival of learning in that age, and all rhetoricians were not so vapid as Fronto.

The text of this edition is based on P. 1741, collated by Prof. Roberts, and all the variants of this important MS. are recorded; the readings of the others, which are all derived from P. 1741, are not thought worthy of record, but readings adopted by the early editors, which are given where there is any occasion, are often based on some of these later MSS. The full collation of P. 1741 is welcome; we wish Prof. Roberts had been able himself to collate a MS. now at Queens' College, Cambridge, which, to judge from specimen readings, he is inclined to identify with Gale's 'Codex Cantabrigiensis' (p. 211). Prof. Roberts's text is more accurate than his predecessors', and he has the courage of his convictions, reading with the MS. ἀπεκατέστησεν (p. 160, 22) and ἡνέμηνσεν (p. 204, 6), both forms attested by papyri. In the translation Prof. Roberts seems to have improved on his former versions; this is more easy and effective. In § 137, however, the expression "it has all the charm of brevity" is not a true rendering of ὑπὸ τῆς συντομίας τὴν χάριν ποιεῖ, which means "its charm lies in the brevity." We have noted one or two trifles of this sort, but nothing which calls for serious remark.

Anecdota Oxoniensia.—Part IX. *Collations from a Ninth-Century MS. of Cicero, now in Lord Leicester's Library at Holkham.* By W. Peterson, C.M.G., LL.D. (Oxford, Clarendon Press).—Dr. Peterson has been fortunate enough to discover a MS. which casts a good deal of light on the traditional text of several orations of Cicero—those against Catiline, two of the 'Cæsarean' speeches, those in defence of Ligarius and Deiotarus, and the second book of the second 'Actio in Verrem.' For all parts of the text which it contains Dr. Peterson claims that the Holkham codex is a better authority than any of those previously known to the scholars of the present day. Indeed, he believes that the best of the known codices were copied directly from it, although he in one or two places seems to suggest the desirability of further investigation, and refers to a forthcoming work. Scholars have generally recognized that the best authority known for the text of the second and third books of the 'Secunda Actio in Verrem' is a MS. in the collection of Lagomarsini, numbered 42 (usually quoted as "Lag. 42"). Dr. Peterson is somewhat confident that it is a direct copy of the Holkham codex. We have examined the question with some care, and believe that while the connexion between the two is at many points curiously close, the divergences—to which Dr. Peterson has devoted less space—render the acceptance of the conclusion difficult. There are many peculiarities, small and great, in the new MS. which are not reproduced in Lag. 42. The author deals somewhat lightly with the omissions which appear in his codex and do not appear in Lag. 42. It is most unlikely that a fresh collation of the latter would bring it into line with the 'Codex Holkhamicus' in this respect. The question, however, is not suitable for detailed treatment in these columns.

Dr. Peterson's endeavours to trace the history of the MS. since it was removed from what he perhaps too confidently believes was its home (the famous convent of Cluny) are most interesting. He makes out that it came to be known by three different names, which were supposed to belong to three different MSS. The looseness with which the readings of MSS. were quoted almost down to Madvig's time renders

such a phenomenon perfectly possible. In an earlier number of the "Anecdota Oxoniensia" Mr. A. C. Clark proved a similar history for a Harleian MS., which shows it to be closely related to the newly discovered codex. Altogether Dr. Peterson has rendered a great service to scholars by the publication of this monograph. In the discussion of the problems which his discovery raises he exhibits much learning and critical ability. The further development of his arguments will be awaited with interest. It may be noted that the MS. preserves rather more than half of the speeches against Catiline, about a third of the 'In Verrem, Actio II. Lib. II.,' less than a quarter of the 'Pro Ligario,' and nearly all the 'Pro Deiotaro.'

By the publication of the second volume Mr. Leaf has completed the new and carefully revised issue of his remarkable edition of *The Iliad* (Macmillan & Co.). As we reviewed it at some length on its first appearance, we need not now do much more than congratulate the editor on the completion of his revision. The commentary is notable at once for its sobriety and for its ready recognition of the progress of Homeric studies. To some, no doubt, Mr. Leaf will seem a restless innovator, but it is difficult to think that this will be the verdict of unprejudiced scholars. The comprehensive nature of his studies is again remarkable, and his readiness to modify his opinions by the light of recent investigations is as admirable as it is in this country rare. For example, he is careful in this second volume to discuss Reichel's ingenious explanation, first printed in 1899, of the harnessing of the Homeric waggon as stated in the twenty-fourth book. Nothing could be better than the tone in which Mr. Leaf discusses this and other recent contributions to the study of the epic.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Reign of Queen Anne. By Justin McCarthy. 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus).—Mr. McCarthy's latest contribution to history will scarcely satisfy the austere kind of student. When we find indebtedness to John Hill Burton acknowledged on one page, to A. W. Wyon a little further on, to Mr. John Ashton in a third place, together with an absence of reference to State Papers and contemporary memoirs, the presumption must be that the author has assimilated the researches of others without putting himself to any great amount of labour. As an illustration of his easy methods, it may be mentioned that he frequently quotes Macaulay's essay on Lord Stanhope's 'History of the War of Succession in Spain,' but not the original. Mr. McCarthy, in other words, is no determined excavator of the past, but an amiable virtuoso who will discourse to you on its ascertained antiquities. Even so, a certain looseness of statement seems to convict him of a somewhat superficial acquaintance both with political theory and constitutional fact. He appears to imagine, for instance, that the doctrine of the balance of power was a new idea at the time of the treaty of Utrecht. It was, of course, the animating principle of the peace of Westphalia. The round assertion that "up to the time of William III. the institution which we now know as the Cabinet had not come into existence" needs a good deal of qualification. The collective responsibility of that body was not recognized, it is true, either at the Revolution or long afterwards. The presence of the sovereign at its debates, which only ceased with the first George, formed an essential difference between the Cabinet in its rudimentary stage and its later practice. But the institution as such, had come into active being during the two previous reigns. Thus Roger North informs us that his brother, the Lord Keeper Guilford, left some rough notes behind him on his important contemporaries:

"He begins with the state of the Cabinet Council, that consisted of a few great officers and courtiers whom the king relied upon for the interior dispatch of his affairs.....Assemblies, at first reasonably constituted of a due number and temper for dispatch of affairs committed to them, by provident increase came to be formal and troublesome, the certain consequence of multitude, and thereby a new institution becomes necessary; whereupon it is found easier and safer to substitute than to dissolve. Thus the Cabinet Council, which at first was but in the nature of a private conversation, came to be a formal council, and had the direction of most transactions of the Government, foreign and domestic."

There follows a list of the Cabinet of 1685, including the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, two Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the indispensable Sidney Godolphin, then Chamberlain to the Queen. Mr. McCarthy, again, would have written more correctly on the famous meeting, while Anne lay dying, which the Duke of Argyll and the Duke of Somerset invaded, if he had consulted Mr. John Morley's admirable 'Walpole.' It was not a gathering of the Privy Council, but of an intermediary body, the Committee of Council or the Lords at the Cockpit, which disappears from history with that dramatic incident.

Within his modest limits, nevertheless, Mr. McCarthy has achieved no inconsiderable success. No period has been more fiercely discussed than the age of Anne, and that for very obvious reasons. Its three great personages are all enigmas: Swift has carried down with him to the grave the secret of his savage misanthropy; the last word remains to be said—if it ever will be said—on the mingled greatness and meanness of Marlborough; the view that Bolingbroke was an unprincipled charlatan will always be in sharp conflict with the view that he was a political thinker of daring originality. Mr. McCarthy expatiates on them all with a genial kindness, which, if sometimes platitudinous, is not unfrequently illuminating. Those who vehemently criticize the characters of Queen Anne's reign are apt, indeed, to forget two important circumstances: how near it was to the times of Cromwell and how close to that of Stafford. There can be no doubt that Marlborough's opponents were under a genuine apprehension lest he should aim at a military dictatorship, and his injudicious attempt to obtain the appointment of Captain-General for life lent colour to their fears. Thus are explained, without being altogether excused, the backstage intrigues by which they procured his degradation and the trumpety charges on which they proceeded against him. Then, again, the days of attainder were not over, as it seemed. A statesman staked not only his reputation, but his head as well. Had a second Stuart Restoration come about, it might well have been far more sanguinary than the first had been, thanks to the ironical humanity of his Sacred Majesty Charles II. Both sides, therefore, played for safety, and a Whig like Sunderland made overtures to St. Germain as profuse as those of a Tory like Harley. It is true that the victorious party were generally disposed in the end to deal leniently with their victims. Harley acted a far more sagacious as well as a much manlier part by abiding consequences than Bolingbroke by his craven flight. But that, as Clarendon had sagaciously remarked, was the ordinary course of impeachments. So much personal motive and tittle-tattle was disclosed that the ultimate tendency was to attenuate the original offence. Still there were risks—risks so considerable that even an impeccable Whig like Walpole dared not resign until he had secured private promises of indemnity from the leaders of the Opposition, while a letter from the Pretender to Carte, the Jacobite historian, was undeniably found among his papers, endorsed by himself as genuine. Mr. John Morley labours to show that it may refer to somebody else, or that Walpole may merely have stated, as a matter

of opinion, that James Edward would have a chance of regaining the throne of his ancestors if he chose to change his religion. The letter refers to a "message," admittedly at second-hand, and Jacobite agents were, of course, the most credulous of beings. Walpole, intrepid man though he was, would have been more than human, however, had he failed to shrink in his despondent hours before the prospects of a triumphant return of the Stuarts. He may have taken precautionary measures accordingly, which Macaulay would have called traitorous, and Mr. McCarthy, with much more justice, platonic.

The literary estimates scattered up and down these volumes are safe rather than satisfying. Mr. McCarthy relishes the correctness of taste and limpidity of style prevalent during the age of Queen Anne; but he is content with rapid sketches of its masterpieces, and some rather timid criticism upon them. Thus he seems undecided whether Steele or Addison was the only true beggetter of Sir Roger de Coverley and Will Honeycomb. There can be but little doubt, surely, that while the first created them, the second clothed and educated them, so to speak. Mr. McCarthy puts in a good word for Pope's 'Iliad,' but then adds this odd comment:—

"There have been greater English translations of Homer than Pope's, but never was there any other English translation which exercised such a hold over what may be called the average or the popular intelligence as was wrought by Pope's captivating version."

If there have been greater English translations, which be they? Assuredly not Lord Derby's. Perhaps prose versions are indicated. Mr. McCarthy seems, indeed—contrary to what we should have expected—to be more at home with the political literature of the reign than with letters pure and undiluted. He hardly takes into sufficient account the influence of Steele, who was by far the most effective pamphleteer on the Whig side. But his summaries of Arbuthnot's 'John Bull' and Defoe's 'Shortest Way with the Dissenters' are ably done. Those who wish, too, to get at the political thought of the time will be much obliged to him for his copious extracts from Sacheverell's celebrated discourse on November 5th, 1709. "A silly parson," says Macaulay, with perverse cocksureness, "preached a silly sermon." It was really a most adroit sermon, playing on High Church feeling with a sure touch, and flicking Godolphin "on the raw." "In what moving and lively colour," exclaimed the doctor, "does the holy Psalmist point out the crafty insidiousness of such wily Volpone!" Burke, it will be remembered, decides, in the 'Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs,' that the Government was justified in impeaching Sacheverell, because it seized thereby an opportunity of stating "the true grounds and principles of the Revolution." But it may be that he would have been left to a prosecution at law, had not one of its members been stung by a nickname taken from an odious character in Ben Jonson's play. The untoward results to the Whigs have been often described, and we quite agree with Mr. McCarthy that the unfranchised many entirely approved of their unceremonious ejection by the enfranchised few. Their defeat was quite as national as Pitt's rout of Fox in 1784.

My Adventures during the late War, 1804-1814. By Capt. Donat Henchy O'Brien, R.N. Edited by Prof. Charles Oman. (Arnold.)—It was a happy thought of Prof. Oman to undertake the editing of various little-known military memoirs relating to the great war with France. There are so few of them that all which possess any interest or value should be treasured. Indeed, one is led to wonder how far the verdicts of history have been permanently tilted against us and in favour of French

versions of events by the immense vogue enjoyed by memoir-writers of that nation. It is certain that the narratives left by clever but mendacious chroniclers like Ségur and Marbot—to name only the chief sinners against truth—have left a deep mark on the popular imagination, which later corrections and exposures have but imperfectly effaced; and then, as at all times, any story was good enough to fling at England. Most desirable is it, therefore, that we should hear the other side, not only as it appears in the sober tomes of writers who quarry in our national archives, but also in the breezy chronicles of our soldiers and sailors. Unluckily, there were not many of them who knew enough of their own language to jot down their experiences in readable form.

Among these few Henchy O'Brien deserves to hold a place. He went through strange adventures, had more than his share of bad luck, and bore it all with the unquenchable spirit and genial temper of a gallant Irishman. In February, 1804, his ship, H.M.S. Hussar, was wrecked on the Saintes, off the west coast of Brittany; the crew barely got to shore, and seized thirteen boats, for which the owners received bills of exchange to the amount of their full value. O'Brien's boat and the others finally surrendered to the French at Brest. They were at first well treated, but O'Brien, who was senior midshipman, soon resented his exclusion from the ranks of the officers, nor was he satisfied with the explanation that there was no rank corresponding to his own in the French navy. They were all taken inland to Rennes, and finally, by way of Rouen and Cambrai, to Givet. Through several towns they had to pass with a great amount of publicity. "[The people] felt an extraordinary exultation at witnessing prisoners of a country that had been so proud and so triumphant." Efforts were made by their guards to induce them to enter the French navy, but without success, though the hardships increased as they neared their destination. At Givet they found also the crews of H.M.S. Shannon and Minerve, and O'Brien was finally recognized as an officer. In July they were removed to Verdun, the dépôt where some thousands of British civilians were interned for some ten years after their illegal arrest in May, 1803. There O'Brien and some other naval officers eagerly studied French, as they saw that this acquirement "would make us more useful to our country in our profession"; and the study helped to fortify him against the gambling and other vices to which many of the prisoners gave way from sheer ennui.

In 1807 he determined to get away, and, as a necessary preliminary, committed various petty offences which led to his being no longer considered on parole, and to his stricter confinement. Being now able to escape without loss of honour, he made his first attempt, which brought him and his companions successfully as far as Étapes. There the "shipwrecked Americans" were discovered and arrested, largely through the intervention of an American gentleman. Taken back to Verdun, and thence dispatched to Bitsch (which throughout is wrongly spelt "Bitche"), O'Brien and a few comrades bolted for a wood. He alone eluded the pursuing gendarmes, and, after great hardships, reached the Rhine near the bridge of Kehl. This spot was closely watched so as to intercept refractory conscripts, but by dint of a daring expedient he crossed without difficulty. Seeing a large drove of oxen about to cross, he cleverly mixed with them, and thus passed along, in a crouching posture, almost beneath the noses of the gendarmes. This attempt, too, was doomed to fail. He was captured at Lindau, and sent back by the subservient Germans to Bitsch, where he was immured in an unspeakably foul cavern, far away from light and air. Even this did not

break down the spirits of the sturdy Irishman, who finally effected his escape from that almost unscalable rock, and reached Austrian soil (September–October, 1808).

To the ordinary reader the story of these three attempts at escape will provide a great variety of incidents, always interesting and sometimes truly exciting, until the genial seaman again found himself on a British warship—the *Amphion*, off Trieste. The historical student looks, however, more at the evidences of national policy and the signs of social well-being of the people among whom a memoir-writer passes; and here, too, this book is not without value. O'Brien was not so wrapped up in his own woes as not to remark on the signs of extreme poverty among the Breton peasants, even in the most fertile parts of that province. He notes the general affability of the French, Flemish, and German peasantry, except near the Rhenish frontier, where the frequency of desertions from the army and the prize of fifty francs for the capture of deserters induced a keen and mercenary spirit. He also lets us see the strong though secret resentment harboured by the Germans against the Napoleonic régime. But the chief value of the work, considered historically, is the indisputable proof which it affords of the gross cruelty practised towards British prisoners. The fact that O'Brien and his comrades were not taken in fight, but were practically thrown at the mercy of the French by a tempest, could hardly count for much; but it should have saved him and them from the barbarities showered on him and on scores of other prisoners at Bitsch. The state of filth in which the subterranean dungeons were designedly kept must place the gaolers of Bitsch almost on a level with Surajah Dowlah and the guards at the Black Hole of Calcutta. Only when the captives made a final piteous appeal were they allowed to come up to the surface and breathe fresh air for two hours every day (p. 198). A great deal has been made by some French historians of the hardships suffered by their men on our hulks at Portsmouth and Plymouth; but it is certain that their captivity, though hard, was clean and wholesome. It might also be well if those few remaining writers who still occasionally whip themselves into a froth of indignation over the fancied hardships endured by Napoleon at Longwood would take the trouble to compare any honest account of the so-called martyrdom at St. Helena with the vile treatment accorded to British prisoners at Givet and Bitsch.

O'Brien's wonderful vitality was shown in his at once taking part in severe fighting off Trieste; and in 1811 he distinguished himself in the sharp conflict in the Adriatic when four British frigates gave a good account of six French and Italian frigates. O'Brien is occasionally careless about his facts, as when (pp. 236-7) he calls the ruler of Baden first Margrave and then Duke, and says that his son had taken the title of king. The editor's notes are good and helpful, but it is a mistake to say (p. 265, note) that the Berlin and Milan decrees were "Napoleon's last wild extension of the continental system," a phrase which can only be justly applied to the fiscal decrees of 1810 and the ensuing annexations of territory. Notes are needed on p. 290 *et seq.* to explain why at that time Ischia, Trieste, the Ionian Isles, and the Dalmatian coast were hostile to us.

Altogether this narrative must rank as one of the most lifelike and convincing records of that period, and one knows not which to admire most—the warmth of the writer's patriotism, the sailor-like toughness which never gave way in the most loathsome surroundings, the absence of malice even towards his cruellest gaolers, or the spice of Irish humour which prompted him to promise the commandant of Lindau that he would one day inform him of

his successful escape, and to fulfil that promise in the cabin of the *Amphion* at Trieste a twelvemonth later.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD publishes the *Journals of Field-Marshal Count von Blumenthal* during the wars of 1866 and 1870, the translation being from the pen of Major Gillespie-Addison. The book is entirely without either political or military importance, but is pleasantly readable. It gives the worst opinion of the author, who appears, even more clearly than he had previously, as a peevish, vain, incompetent officer. Count Blumenthal frequently writes of the occasions "where I had to do all the work and others reaped all the fruit"; and his essential silliness is shown, among many examples, by his declaration that, so far from receiving M. Jules Favre with the consideration which was extended by the German Chancellor to that French orator and statesman, then acting as Minister for Foreign Affairs, "at the most I should have sent my servants to interview him."

The continental military system of the day, resembling in this respect that of the first Napoleon, provides for the grouping of army corps in war into armies, and all the military world knows how during the war of 1866 disaster nearly fell upon the Prussian arms by the feeble working of the arrangements for co-ordination of movements between armies well directed by Moltke, but less well led. As regards the war of 1870, it was thought necessary for political reasons to group under the nominal command of the Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards the Emperor Frederick, the Prussian Guards, the Poles, the Silesians, two corps of Bavarians, a mixed corps composed of South German troops (at first mainly Württembergers), and from time to time a fourth Prussian corps. This large army has always been supposed to have been led by Count Blumenthal under the name of Chief of the Staff to the Crown Prince—bear-leader as English soldiers say. The quarrels between Blumenthal and the other military authorities have long been known—indeed, became public property during the war itself; but the publication of the diaries of the Count brought out the fact that he did not really lead, and, moreover, that no one did. Moltke appears to have directed the march and movements of the southern or third army more closely than even Napoleon attempted to dictate the movements of his secondary forces. There are many passages in the volume now translated which show Blumenthal's ignorance of the movements which were taking place, and great risk must have been run of the total disruption of Moltke's combinations by stupidity and bickering. Blumenthal here gives an account of how the Crown Prince "was very much put out" with him, and of how he said to his master that

"I was only too willing to leave him all the honour of the command and do all the work.... He saw my point, but he has not a very clear comprehension of his position in the command.... He is always governed by the very best intentions, but he does not grasp the exact relationship in which I stand to him."

Not only did the Crown Prince not grasp the situation, but it is difficult for the reader to do so now, and we rise from the perusal of all information on the subject with a profound posthumous pity for Moltke. It has always been known that the battle of Wörth was an accidental battle. The Crown Prince's staff had prepared for it the next day or the day after that. They knew where the French were, and they knew their numbers, and knew that they were likely to stand, but had seemingly not thought out that

plan of enveloping them which might not improbably have produced the surrender of the whole of MacMahon's army to the overwhelmingly superior German forces in the neighbourhood. Under the weak and almost nominal command of the Crown Prince and Blumenthal there were excellent officers commanding corps, and we imagine that neither the Prussian Guards nor the Bavarians can have had much respect for the fashion in which they were being led. The result was that while Blumenthal on August 6th, within two or three miles of the French position, in the village of Soultz-sous-Forêts, was "making out a sound plan of operations," he

"heard heavy thunder. It was the sound of a violent cannonade. I proposed to the Prince, at about eleven o'clock, to ride out, and we went at a smart pace towards the sound of firing."

Here is the Commander-in-Chief, with his Chief of the Staff, totally unaware that the Guards and Poles were heavily engaged, without having received any orders to attack; and Blumenthal adds that when he discovered what was taking place he sent orders to Von der Tann and Werder, but found that even these orders were too late, as they had marched to the sound of the guns. Blumenthal only adds: "The battle which I had expected to take place on the 7th.... came on of itself." Nothing in the history of our army in Natal is more startling than this naked account, by the person chiefly concerned, of the glorious victory of Wörth—one of the most decisive battles of the world, inasmuch as the utter destruction of MacMahon's army as an organized force demoralized the camp at Châlons, and rendered feeble the whole army which was afterwards to surrender at Sedan, to such an extent that this surrender was, to all competent observers, certain a fortnight before it actually occurred. One asks oneself, What would have happened if the French, although outnumbered by five to one, had been commanded by an officer less ponderously stupid than the Duke of Magenta? The French force engaged fought magnificently at Wörth, but the tenacity with which the army of Algiers held the centre of the position was in fact ultimately a drawback to the French, for the result of the loss of the whole train might have been avoided by a more early withdrawal in the face of superior force. To those who think that great armies make no mistakes the whole story of the battle of Wörth, from both sides, is one of hopeless incompetency, redeemed only by the magnificent courage of the officers and men engaged. Moltke's genius stands out the better when we understand the material, in the way of superior officers, with which he had to deal. The translation is good, but some of the French names which were wrong in the original have not been corrected.

MESSRS. R. A. EVERETT & Co. publish *The Curse of Central Africa*, by Capt. Guy Burrows, with which is incorporated *A Campaign amongst Cannibals*, by Edgar Canisius, the volume being marked "Second Impression," for reasons which are not completely explained in the introduction from the pen of Mr. John George Leigh. It is stated in the introduction that legal proceedings have been threatened on behalf of the Congo State by Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid, whose name is twice misspelt. We may say at once that the introduction and also the portion of the book which is from the pen of Mr. Canisius, an American, contain detailed statements with regard to a well-known Belgian officer, Major Lothaire, which might be made the basis of legal proceedings in our courts. Many of the Belgian officers who are named in the volume are beyond all doubt men whose shameful and shocking proceedings could not possibly be defended before an English jury. But the case

of Major Lothaire is different. He is not without friends and admirers even in this country, and although he became unpopular here after he shot Stokes, yet Stokes was not above reproach, and there is a Belgian side to that transaction. If it is to be established that the statements in the volume before us are in any degree exaggerations, it is by Major Lothaire, we think, that such proof can possibly be offered. The true case against the Congo State is made by Mr. Fox Bourne in an admirable book which we recently reviewed, and it is doubtful how far it is strengthened by the more detailed and much more sensational statements put forward in the present volume upon evidence which may or may not be sufficient. The book is an odd one in its construction. Capt. Guy Burrows begins, as it were, in the middle of his story, for he merely states in his first paragraph that "at the expiration of a year's leave.... I left Antwerp on the 6th of June, 1898, to resume my duties as Commissioner." His contribution to the volume is followed by that of Mr. Canisius, but it is not clear at what point this second section ends, nor who is the author of the last part—which is political, and follows Mr. Fox Bourne, Mr. E. D. Morel, and the Belgian writers who have published accounts of the Congolese administration. The book may be lightened for the general public, and especially for those of them who are fond of horrors, by the photographs, some of which have already appeared elsewhere, though all are not of a nature to create confidence. The first photographs, after the portraits of Capt. Burrows and the Sovereign of the Congo State, are two which face each other, but one is merely an enlargement of the other, apparently inserted for some purpose of verification which is not clear. This photograph bears signs of having been touched, and therefore strikes a note which is unfortunate. It is also an unhappy fact that the authors will set against them a good deal of opinion which ought to have been on their side, on account of the statement, in the Burrows part of the book, that many of the missionaries are men who have resorted to the Congo State "with a desire to escape unpleasant consequences resulting from some form of indiscretion or other." Many of the missionaries in the Congo State are men of the highest repute in their religious bodies. To some of them we owe the most complete and the most trustworthy exposure of the horrors of Congolese administration which has been made. It is the case that much has been said against the missionaries for having given countenance to the proceedings of the King of the Belgians. Those who, like Mr. Thomas Bayley, M.P., in a recent speech to a Baptist gathering at Nottingham, have felt it their plain duty to censure the conduct of missionaries of their own denomination, will find their hands weakened by the unjust and unfair charge here made by Capt. Burrows. What can be truly said is bad enough. In reply to Mr. Bayley, a gentleman was sent down, apparently from the headquarters of the Baptist missions in London, to state that the Baptists could not but be grateful to the King of the Belgians, who had reduced by fifty per cent. the taxation upon their missionary property, and that the recent deputation to Brussels to express confidence in the humanity of the King was justified by this reduction. A more terrible admission we have never known. The contribution of Mr. Canisius to the volume is thoroughly deserving of attention, and, as he is evidently a serious observer, we note the inaccuracy of his statement that "the African, as a general rule, is not suitable material for the making of a good soldier." This is supported by a reference to "the scandalous conduct of some of the negro regiments of the United States." The last allusion is to circumstances unknown to us. We had

always heard and believed that the Government of the United States had had reason to congratulate itself upon its black troops, both in the Civil War and in the recent war with Spain. Undoubtedly, however, African regiments, recruited with care, have produced admirable results, and the French Senegalese levies are among the best troops in the world, as are the Egyptian Soudanese. The index is feeble, and we note the misprint of Wanters for the well-known Belgian name of Wanters.

We have received in Messrs. Jack's admirable "Edinburgh" editions vol. ix. of Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, *The Fair Maid of Perth*, vol. ii., and *Anne of Geisterstein*, 2 vols. The 'Life' has, as usual, several interesting illustrations, including portraits of Rogers, Canning, Skene, and two of the humbler companions whose devotion Scott could not fail to secure. The other volumes include a striking head of Scott done in 1830 by John Watson Gordon, and one of René, Duke of Anjou, from an engraving in Montfaucon, and a representation of 'The Marriage of Henry VI. to Margaret of Anjou,' which is ancient enough to flatter the bridegroom instead of the lady.

The Riggles and Others. By Evelyne E. Rynd. "Country Life" Library of Fiction. (Newnes.)—We have read through these episodes in the inner life of a Kentish village with considerable pleasure and no little relief. It would be so easy to be flippant and vulgar in exploiting the village folk that it is a great relief to find no trace of it here. No one, we think, who has lived in a real country village could ever fail to feel the pathos as deeply as the humour of the people and their lives, if not more lastingly. This at least is true of Miss Rynd; her best efforts are in this direction. We put Mrs. Huggins before Mrs. Riggles, who is, to our thinking, too clever and too modern, and we would rather have known Mrs. Taylor than any other character in the whole collection, though we cannot accept her tragic end as our author's final view: poor people, especially old poor people, have such a horror of cold water. Of the men, Mr. Tubbs's first appearance is excellent: the humour of the situation develops quietly but irresistibly; the second story in which he appears is one of the least merit; besides him, the sketch of Angelo the poacher shows great insight and knowledge of the poor. In a series of sketches of this nature it is very difficult to be always quite spontaneous and natural, and some do not reach the high standard set by 'The Vicarage Wash' and 'An Old Coat'; but the book as a whole is decidedly good, and, while doing justice to the feelings and trials of village people, claims our recognition of the shrewdness and sympathy of its author.

The Minor Moralists, by Mrs. Hugh Bell (Arnold), presents a series of papers on everyday manners which is somewhat diffuse, but full of sound sense. Good temper, looked at from the vulgar utilitarian point of to-day, is not a fad, but a solid asset. This point and others Mrs. Bell elaborates with a keen sense of the changed and changing conditions of our civilization.

Wyatt's Companion to the Education Acts. (Manchester, Wyatt.)—We are overdone just now with books on the Education Acts; but the somewhat bulky and very heavy tome of Mr. Wyatt will doubtless be a useful guide to the maze of legislative verbiage which so many will have to try to understand.

We have on our table *Everybody's Guide to the Education Act, 1902*, by H. B. N. Mothersole (Hadden, Best & Co.),—*Education Law*, by T. A. Organ and A. A. Thomas (Butterworth),—*Picturesque Sussex*, by D. Moul and W. J. Hardy (Robinson),—*The Woman's Library* Vol. II., *Needlework* (Chapman &

Hall),—*The Ventilation, Heating, and Management of Churches and Public Buildings*, by J. W. Thomas (Longmans),—*A Red, Red Rose*, by K. Tynan (Nash),—*Commander Leigh*, by R. H. Savage (White),—*Tales of Three Colonies*, by E. Adams (Drane),—*A Forgotten Soul* (Grant Richards),—*Changes and Chances*, by A. Weber (Arnold),—*Alain Tanger's Wife*, by J. H. Yoxall, M.P. (Hutchinson),—*Love's Aftermath*, by A. M. Wood (Drane),—*Jottings and Hints for Lay Preachers*, by the Rev. F. B. Meyer (Melrose),—*Lux Christi: an Outline Study of India*, by C. A. Mason (Macmillan),—*What a Piece of Work is Man*, by F. J. Gant (Stock),—and *The Life and Death of King Henry II.*, by C. E. Wallis (Unwin).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Ross (J.), *Mission Methods in Manchuria*, cr. 8vo, 3/ Strong (T. B.), *God and the Individual*, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net. Waddell (R.), *Behold the Lamb of God!* cr. 8vo, 5/

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Collector (The), edited by E. Deane, imp. 8vo, 10/6 net. Corbin (J.), *A New Portrait of Shakespeare*, roy. 16mo, 5/ net. Miller (J. S.), *Teacher's Handbook of Manual Training Metal Work*, 8vo, 3/6

Poetry and the Drama.

Clutterbuck (E. H.), *A Day-Dream*, and other Poems, 3/6 net. Gurdon (J.), *Erinna*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 net. Juvenal, *Thirteen Satires*, translated into English by S. G. Owen, cr. 8vo, 2/6

Music.

Wagner (R.), *Life*, English Version by W. A. Ellis of Glasenapp, Vol. 3, 8vo, 16/ net.

Bibliography.

English Catalogue of Books for 1902, roy. 8vo, 6/ net.

Political Economy.

Booth (C.) and others, *Life and Labour of the People in London: First Series: Poverty*, 4 vols. 8vo, each 5/ net.

History and Biography.

Dant (C. H.), *Archbishop Temple*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 Layard (Sir A. H.), *Autobiography and Letters from his Childhood until his Appointment as H.M. Ambassador at Madrid*, ed. by Hon. W. N. Bruce, 2 vols. 8vo, 25/ net. Ramsay (Sir J. H.), *The Angevin Empire*, 8vo, 12/ Ransome (Mrs. C.), *A First History of England*, 12mo, 2/6

Geography and Travel.

Abbott (G. F.), *The Tale of a Tour in Macedonia*, 14/ net. Cambridge (A.), *Thirty Years in Australia*, 8vo, 7/6 Burrows (G.), *The Curse of Central Africa*, roy. 8vo, 21/ net. King (C.), *Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada*, 6/ net.

Education.

Drury (J. F. W.), *Manual of Education*, 8vo, 5/ net.

Philology.

Livy, Book 22, with Introduction and Vocabulary by G. G. Loane, cr. 8vo, 2/6 Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, edited by E. Dowden, 8vo, 3/6 Yule (H.) and Burnell (A. C.), *Hobson-Jobson*, New Edition, edited by William Crooke, 8vo, 2s/ net.

Science.

Baker (W. M.) and Bourne (A. A.), *Elementary Geometry*, cr. 8vo, 4/6 Batsan (H. M.), *A Book of the Country and the Garden*, 8vo, 10/6 Continuous-Current Dynamos and Motors and their Control, cr. 8vo, 5/ net. Dugmore (A. R.), *Cameras and Countryside*, 8vo, 5/ net. Jones (H. C.), *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*, 17/ net. Official Report of the Nature Study Exhibition, 1902, cr. 8vo, 2/6 net. Plimmer (R. H. A.), *The Chemical Changes and Products resulting from Fermentations*, 8vo, 6/ net. Specification for a Lancashire Boiler and Boiler Seating, by Inspector, 8vo, limp, 5/ net.

General Literature.

Bowles (G. S.), *A Stretch off the Land*, cr. 8vo, 6/ Brooke (E.), *The Poet's Child*, cr. 8vo, 6/ Burdett's Official Nursing Directory, 1903, cr. 8vo, 3/ net. Crockett (S. R.), *The Banner of Blue*, extra cr. 8vo, 6/ Crockett's Clerical Directory for 1903, imp. 8vo, 20/ Davis (R. H.), *Ransom's Folly*, cr. 8vo, 6/ Gautier (T.), *Works*, Vols. 23 and 24, cr. 8vo, 5/ each. Hope (G.), *The Triumph of Count Ostermann*, cr. 8vo, 6/ Johnson (V. W.), *A World's Shrine*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net. Lonsdale (H. M.), *D'Abrax the Buddhist*, cr. 8vo, 3/6 Owen (R.), *Red-Headed Gill*, cr. 8vo, 6/ Praga (Mrs. A.), *What to Wear and How to Wear It*, 2/6 Prots (The), by Duddroke, cr. 8vo, 3/6 Rabelais, *Works*, 3 vols. 18mo, 4/6 net. Stock Exchange Official Intelligence for 1903, 4to, 50/ Stone (B.) and Field (H.), *My Friend — Bilhooley*, 3/6 Tearle (C.), *The Vice-Chancellor's Ward*, cr. 8vo, 6/ Ward (Mrs. H.), *Lady Rose's Daughter*, cr. 8vo, 6/ Warden (F.), *The Heart of a Girl*, cr. 8vo, 6/ Zangwill (J.), *The Grey Wig*, cr. 8vo, 6/

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Imbert (H.), *Médallons Contemporains*, 4fr.

Poetry and the Drama.

Vivien (R.), *Évocations*, 3fr.

Music.

Tiersot (J.), *Ronsard et la Musique de son Temps*, 3fr.

Philosophy.

Metchnikoff (É.), *Études sur la Nature Humaine*, 6fr.

History and Biography.

Correspondance de Chateaubriand avec la Marquise de V..., 3fr. 50.

Dollfus (L.), *Les Espagnes au XIe Siècle*, 3fr.

Rousse (H.), *Avocats et Magistrats*, 7fr. 50.

General Literature.

Bergerat (É.), *Faibles malgré lui*, 3fr. 50.

Dantreville (J.), *Le Roman d'une Femme du Monde*, 3fr. 50.

Dhany (M.), *Méalliance*, 3fr. 50.

Maygrier (R.), *L'Atme*, 3fr. 50.

M. GASTON PARIS.

THE death at Cannes, on Friday last week, of Gaston Bruno Paulin Paris, removes one of the most distinguished and learned Frenchmen of modern times. M. Paris's works, comparatively few in number, have long since earned for him a world-wide repute, and the place which he has occupied for so many years as a master of mediæval philology and the Romance languages will not be readily filled.

M. Paris was born at Avenay (Marne) on August 9th, 1839, and was elected, at an unusually early age, a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres on May 12th, 1876. His father, Alexis Paulin Paris, was an erudite Frenchman whose numerous publications included a translation of Byron's 'Don Juan,' and a version of the poet's works, with Moore's 'Memoirs.' Gaston Paris studied at the Collège Rollin, and at the two German universities of Göttingen and Bonn. Returning to France, he entered the École des Chartes, and received his degree of Doctor in Letters in 1865. In 1872 he was appointed to succeed his father as Professor of the French Language and Literature of the Middle Ages at the Collège de France, and in the same year he was elected a member of the Conseil Supérieur de l'Instruction Publique. In 1885 he was nominated President of the Section of Sciences Historiques et Philologiques at the École Pratique des Hautes Études, and ten years later he became Administrateur of the Collège de France. As announced in the *Athenæum* of January 31st, he was selected by the Institute to direct the new series of the *Journal des Savants*. His Sunday lectures at the Collège de France were for many years a Paris institution; his discourses were masterpieces of their kind, full of learning leavened with an irony at once keen and kind. He had an engaging and fascinating manner of expounding abstruse subjects.

His first book, 'Étude sur le Rôle de l'Accent Latin dans la Langue Française,' appeared in 1862, and this was succeeded by the following works: 'De Pseudo Turpino' (1865); 'Histoire Poétique de Charlemagne' (1866), to which the Académie des Inscriptions awarded the Prix Gobert; 'La Vie de Saint Alexis' (1872), for which he again received the same prize; 'Dissertation Critique sur le Poème Latin appelé Ligurinus' (1873); 'Le Petit Poucet la Grande-Ourse' (1873); 'Les Contes Orientaux dans la Littérature Française du Moyen Âge' (1875); 'Les Miracles de Notre Dame par Personnages,' from the MS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale, of which eight volumes were issued from 1876 to 1893; 'Le Mystère de la Passion' (1878); 'Deux Rédactions du Roman des Sept Sages de Rome' (1878); 'Aucassin et Nicolette' (1878); 'La Poésie au Moyen Âge: Leçons et Lectures,' in two volumes (1885); 'Extraits de la Chanson de Roland' (1887); 'Manuel d'Ancien Français' (1888); 'Penseurs et Poètes' (1896); 'Poèmes et Légendes du Moyen Âge' (1899), &c. He collaborated with Brachet and Morel-Fatio in the translation of the 'Grammaire des Langues Romanes' of Diez, his old master at Bonn, and assisted in founding the *Revue Critique* (1865), *Romania* (1872), and the *Revue Historique*. M. Paris was also a contributor to the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats*.

W. R.

MARINE ARTILLERY AT THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

THE reviewer of 'Wars of the Century' (*Athenæum*, No. 3932, p. 302) questions the presence of "marine artillery" among the defenders of Paris during the German siege of 1870-71. I know nothing of the book noticed; but I think I can set the reviewer's doubts at rest by quoting the official 'Situation de l'Armée de Paris le 31 Octobre, 1870,' which gives the following figures respecting the French naval contingents: "Marine: Fusiliers, 76 officers, 3,319 men. Artillerie, 55 officers, 2,020 men. Marins (bluejackets), 244 officers, 8,572 men. I have a copy of this return as published in the *Journal Officiel*, but it has been reprinted in many French works on the siege and the war generally. See, for instance, *Amédée le Faure's* popular 'Histoire de la Guerre Franco-Allemande,' vol. i. p. 355. General Trochu ('*Œuvres Posthumes*,' vol. i.: 'Le Siège de Paris,' p. 230) mentions that the naval men formed his "only" artillery force when Paris was first threatened, and as they were by no means numerous enough he got together many retired artillerymen of the army and others, eventually raising the force to a strength of 15,000. Perhaps I may add that the chief authority on the participation of the French naval contingents in the defence of Paris is Vice-Admiral de la Roncière-le-Noury's well-known book, 'La Marine au Siège de Paris.' An article on the same subject in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (vol. xci.) may also be consulted. By the way, France glorified the "handy man" long before England did so.

ERNEST A. VIZETELLY
(One of the Besieged).

** The point is that there is no force in France which answers to our marine artillery, which is suggested by the phrase "marine artillery" used in English. Our marine artillery are not sailors, but marines. The Frenchmen trained to use the big guns on board ship are seamen-gunners, i.e., bluejackets, and the term "bluejacket" cannot be confined to those classed as "marins."

THE AUTHORESS OF 'THE FLOWER AND THE LEAF.'

I HAVE already shown the probability that the authoress of this poem also wrote 'The Assembly of Ladies.' It has, I believe, been objected that the resemblances between the poems consist of tags and common expressions. From this opinion I wholly dissent; and no proof of the assertion has been offered. Take, for example,

They yede togider, twain and twain—' Flower,' l. 295;

and again

They come togider, twain and twain—' Ladies,' l. 350.

If "twain and twain" be so common a tag, it ought to be easy to find it. However, it is not in Chaucer nor in Shakespeare; and I have not as yet been informed where we can meet with it. Yet here we not only have "twain and twain," but it is preceded by "yede togider" or "come togider."

In the *Modern Language Quarterly*, vol. ii. p. 111, I suggested, further, that the 'Verses by a Lady' in the 'Paston Letters,' iii. 302, were written by the same lady, and therefore, presumably, by Margaret Neville, youngest sister of the Kingmaker, and Countess of Oxford. The last set of verses appears to have been addressed to the Earl of Oxford, probably in 1471.

Take, for example, an expression that occur in all three poems:—

I thank you now, in my most humble wyse,

' Flower,' l. 557.

We thanked her, in our most humble wyse,

' Ladies,' l. 729.

Unto your grace on my most humble wyse

' Verses,' l. 2.

I now observe that in the first stanza of 'The Assembly of Ladies' the authoress suggests that she was the youngest of five sisters; but I learn from the work entitled 'De Villa Nova,' by H. J. Swallow, p. 147, that she was the

youngest of six, viz., Joan, Cicely, Alice, Eleanor, Catherine, and Margaret. This causes a difficulty until we learn, at the same reference, that Cicely died in 1450, and she must then have been very young, although twice married, as the Kingmaker was not born till 1428, and Cicely was her father's sixth child, Richard being the eldest. In the same work, at p. 146, there is a copy of the father's will, dated 1458, in which there is, of course, no mention of Cicely, but we find: "To my daughter Margaret, 1000 marks to her marriage," which suggests that she was then betrothed. It thus appears that Margaret (after 1450) was actually the youngest of five sisters, all of whom are mentioned in 1458.

Of the three poems, 'The Flower and the Leaf' is the earliest and much the best, written perhaps before 1460. 'The Assembly of Ladies,' a more prolix performance, was certainly written at a later period of life, not far from 1465; and the last, the 'Verses by a Lady,' much shorter, but not devoid of tender feeling, somewhere about 1471.

It is interesting to observe also how her well-known devotion to the Lancastrian cause comes out, clearly enough, in 'The Assembly of Ladies.' The "margarettes" in l. 57 refer less to herself than to Margaret of Anjou, whose badge was a daisy; for in l. 88 she alludes to the motto "bien et loyalement," and in l. 98 to a lady of great estate, whose name was Loyalty. Queen Margaret's badge was "Humble et loiale" (see particularly Mrs. Palliser's 'Historic Devices,' p. 369). Surely it is the queen herself who is described so fully in ll. 512-39, and who alludes to "our paleys" in l. 721. It is a minute personal description of her by one who knew her well. This is an interesting fact unknown to our historians.

Another point of special interest is the writer's allusion to needlework. In l. 487 she speaks of "a riche cloth of estate Wrought with the nedle ful straungely." For it is a matter of history that, at a time when, owing to her devotion to the Lancastrian cause, she was reduced to great poverty, she actually supported herself by her skill in embroidery, from 1472 to 1485. So says Fabyan, in his account of the eleventh year of Edward IV.; but she obtained a small pension in 1481. There is a touching contrast between the second stanza of 'The Assembly of Ladies' and the seventh of the 'Verses by a Lady.' We seem to be especially invited to place the picture of joy beside that of grief. In this aspect the stanzas are worth quoting:—

Of gentilwomen fayre they wer also,
Disporting hem, everiche after her gyse,
In crosse-aleys walking, by two and two,
And some alone, after her fantasies.
Thus occupied we were in dyvers wyse;
And yet, in trouthe, we were not al alone;
There were knyghtes and squyers many one.

The naïve admission that after all they were not quite alone is a playful touch. But how different is the other picture!

Adew dysport, farwell good companye,
In all this world ther is no joye, I weene;
For ther, as whylome I yow with myn ie
A lusty lord lepyng upon a grene,
The soyle is soole, no knyghtes tye be seen,
No ladyes walk ther they wer to doone.
Alas, some folk depertyd hense to soone!

This poetess of the fifteenth century was a match for any poet of her own time; and her 'Flower and Leaf' was long attributed to Chaucer.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

THE PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON'S spring list includes: 'The Banner of Blue,' by S. R. Crockett,—'Lovey Mary,' by Alice Hegan Rice,—'The Hebrew,' by J. A. Steuart,—'Essays on Ritschlianism: Expository and Critical,' by the Rev. James Orr,—'Lomai of Lenakel,' by Frank H. L. Paton,—'The Crises of the Christ,' by G. Campbell Morgan,—'Nerves in Disorder,' by T. Schofield,—'Letters from India,' by Oscar Brown-

ing,—'The Religious Sense in its Scientific Aspect,' by Greville Macdonald,—'Behold the Lamb of God!' by the Rev. R. Waddell,—'The Homely Virtues,' by the Rev. John Watson,—'His Heart's Desire,' by Katharine S. Macquoid,—a reprint of Drummmond's 'The Greatest Thing in the World in the "Red Leather Series,"'—'The Three Things that Abide,' by Sir W. T. Gairdner,—'The Man of Letters: a Novel,' by Sir George Douglas,—'The Saving of Christian Sergison,' by E. A. Treeton,—'The Self-Educator in Drawing,' by Robert Y. Howie,—'Our Blue-jackets,' by S. G. Wintz,—'The Programme of the Jesuits,' by W. Blair Neatby,—reissue of the 'Songs of Rest,' edited by W. R. Nicoll,—'Shirley,' in Charlotte Brontë's works, edited, with introduction, by W. R. Nicoll,—'Christ's Cure for Care,' by Mark Guy Pearse,—'The Master and His Method,' by Rev. E. Griffith-Jones,—'The Scene of our Lord's Life,' by Rev. Waddy Moss,—and 'Famishing London,' by F. A. MacKenzie.

Messrs. Hutchinson & Co.'s announcements for the spring include: 'The Duke of the Abruzzi's book On the Polar Star in the Arctic Sea,' translated by W. Le Queux, in 2 vols.,—'Warwick Castle and its Earls, from Saxon Times to the Present Day,' by the Countess of Warwick, in 2 vols.,—'Lord Lilford on Birds,' edited by A. Trevor-Battye,—'A Life of the Late Marquess of Dufferin and Ava,' by C. E. D. Black,—'The Sailor King: William the Fourth, his Court and his Subjects,' by Fitzgerald Molloy, in 2 vols.,—'The Tail of the Peacock, a book of travel in Morocco,' by Isabel Savory,—'Sporting Yarns spun off the Reel,' by Lieut.-Col. A. C. P. Haggard,—new volumes of the "Woburn Library of Natural History": 'British Mammals,' by Sir H. H. Johnston; 'British Birds,' by A. Trevor-Battye; 'British Fresh-water Fish,' by Sir Herbert Maxwell; 'Fishes of our Seas,' by F. G. Afalo; 'British Butterflies and Moths,' by Prof. F. E. Hulme,—'Marie Corelli: the Writer and the Woman,' by T. F. G. Coates and R. S. Warren-Bell,—'A King's Romance: the Story of Milan, first King of Serbia,' by Frances Gerard,—'Sidelights on the Court of France,' by Lieut.-Col. A. C. P. Haggard, illustrated,—'Art Sales of the Year 1902,' compiled and annotated by J. H. Slater,—'Our Poultry and all about Them,' by Harrison Weir, Vol. I. Mostly Mammals, by R. Lydekker,—'Animal Life and the World of Nature, Vol. I,' by Lord Avebury, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Sir H. H. Johnston, Prof. Hulme, A. Trevor-Battye, W. Saville-Kent, C. J. Cornish, Edward Step, Fred Enoch, C. H. Lane, W. Warde Fowler, F. C. Selous, &c.,—'Plant Life in Leaf, Flower, and Fruit,' by A. E. Knight and Edward Step,—'Memoirs of a Social Atom,' by W. E. Adams, in 2 vols.,—'Back to the Mines,' by Fisher Vane,—'The Shilling Library of Standard Biographies': 'Bourrienne's Memoirs of Napoleon; Southey's Life of Nelson; Forster's Life of Goldsmith, &c. In Fiction: 'The Seven Secrets,' by W. Le Queux,—'The Vice-Chancellor's Ward,' by Christian Tearle,—'The Amblers,' by B. L. Farjeon,—'The Eternal Woman,' by Dorothea Gerard,—'The Golden Kingdom,' by Andrew Balfour,—'Virginia of the Rhodesians,' by Ralph Asheton,—'A Parson's Lass,' by Godfrey Burchett,—and 'The Lady of the Cameo,' by Tom Gallon. Also new novels by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, Richard Whiteing, Lucas Malet, Frankfort Moore, Anthony Hope, &c. Fifty-two Stories of Animal Life and Adventure; Fifty-two Stories of School and After for Boys, and a similar series for Girls. New editions of 'The Minister of State,' by J. A. Steuart, and 'A Corner of the West,' by Miss Edith H. Fowler, and many new sixpenny reprints of popular novels.

The Walter Scott Publishing Company's spring list will contain the following: 'The Lord of the Dark Red Star,' by Eugene Lee-Hamilton,—'The People's Life of Archbishop Temple,' by

Charles H. Dant,—in the "Music Story Series," The Story of Notation, by C. F. Abdy-Williams,—The Life and Works of Sir David Wilkie, by Prof. Bayne,—Duprat's La Morale, translated by W. J. Greenstreet in the "Contemporary Science Series," under the title of A Study in Morals. The "Canterbury Poets," is also to receive an addition in Dramatic Sonnets, Poems, and Lyrics, by Eugene Lee Hamilton. Other works include a translation of Singoalla, by Viktor Rydberg,—The Book of the Peach, by H. W. Ward,—On the Choice of a Piano, by Algernon S. Rose,—Indigestion: its Prevention and Cure, by Dr. F. H. Alderson,—Essays in Buff, by G. H. Skipworth,—Frank Baylis, by John Crane,—Poems and Lyrics, by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Graham-Simpson,—and reprints of popular books by Dickens and others.

Mr. John Long has in hand in Fiction: An Outsider's Year, and No. 3, The Square, by Florence Warden,—The World Masters, by George Griffith,—The Car of Phœbus, by R. J. Lees,—The Last Foray, by R. H. Forster,—The Arcadians, by J. S. Fletcher,—Thraldom, by Helen Prothero-Lewis,—The Jade Eye, by Fergus Hume,—Sweet "Doll" of Haddon Hall, by J. E. Muddock,—Remembrance, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron,—His Master Purpose, by Harold Bindloss,—A Woman in the City, by Helen Bayliss,—In the Days of Goldsmith, by M. M. Bodkin,—The Trust Trappers, by Hume Nisbet,—The Baton Sinister, by George Gilbert,—The Burden of her Youth, by L. T. Meade,—Partners Three, by May Crommelin,—The Other Mrs. Jacobs, by Mrs. Campbell Praed,—All the Winners, by N. Gubbins,—Up To-morrow, by W. C. Platts,—and Sidelines on Convict Life, by George Griffith.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. JAMES MACLEHOSE & SONS, publishers to the University of Glasgow, have in the press a complete edition of Hakluyt's collection of 'The Principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries of the English Nation.' This great work was first published in 1589, and a second edition, revised and enlarged by Hakluyt, was printed in 1598-1600. The collection was reprinted in limited editions in London in 1809, and in Edinburgh in 1885, but these reprints, like the originals, have become very scarce and costly. The aim of the publishers in the new issue is to render accessible to all interested in early voyages and adventures an accurate and beautifully printed text from the edition of 1598-1600. Prof. Walter Raleigh has agreed to write an essay on the life and work of Hakluyt, which will complete the whole. It will be illustrated from contemporary portraits and maps, will contain a full index, and will be printed from a Caslon fount at the University Press, Glasgow, on antique paper. The edition will be strictly limited, and sold in complete sets only. The first volume is in the press, and will be published shortly, and it is hoped to complete the whole within two years.

MESSRS. BELL have in preparation for publication this spring 'The War Record of the York and Lancaster Regiment, 1900-1902,' containing a continuous account of the operations of the 1st Battalion and the 5th Battalion and Volunteer Company attached, also of the mounted infantry companies, during the Boer War. It is mainly from the pen of Lieut. A. H. C. Kearsey, D.S.O. (who was wounded at Venter's Spruit), and deals chiefly with the operations for the relief of Ladysmith and the

subsequent clearing of the Eastern Transvaal. Its interest is further increased by contributions from various officers of the regiment. It is published at the wish of Lieut.-Col. Wallerstein, the commanding officer; and there is a preface by Col. Kirkpatrick, who led the 65th during the greater part of the war. It will be illustrated by numerous sketches and photographs.

ON the 26th of this month Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish in volume form Miss Violet A. Simpson's story 'The Bonnet Conspirators,' which appeared as a serial in *Temple Bar*. The action of the novel takes place during the few days in July, 1815, when Bonaparte was still in partial hiding near the French coast, and before he had made up his mind to throw himself on the mercy of England. Miss Simpson has contributed to the magazines, but 'The Bonnet Conspirators' is her first long story.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. announce two further additions to the new series of "English Men of Letters." Mr. Arthur C. Benson has undertaken to write the volume on Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and the Hon. Emily Lawless that on Maria Edgeworth.

THE April *Chambers's Journal* will contain short stories by Mrs. J. H. Needell and Mr. J. J. Bell. 'The Modern Pharaoh' is a personal sketch of the present Khedive of Egypt by Mr. Manville Fenn. In 'The Appin Murder in Fact and in Fiction,' Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson examines the incidents in 'Kidnapped' and 'Catriona,' and compares these with the facts upon which they were based. 'The Scottish Aldershot and some of its Memories' is an article on the new military camp at Stobs, near Hawick. 'In the Ancient Colony,' by the Rev. Robert Wilson, describes the past and present of Newfoundland. 'Pioneers in Photography' presents an account of the early work of Sir David Brewster, D. O. Hill, and Robert Adamson in the production of "calotypes." Other articles are 'A Chat about Golf,' 'Farm Life in Natal,' 'Reminiscences of Batavia,' and 'My First Salmon,' a Tweedside sketch.

TAKING advantage of the fact that the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson occurs this year, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are issuing a centenary edition of his works. The text—that of Mr. Cabot, Emerson's literary executor—is preceded by an introduction from the pen of Mr. Edward Waldo Emerson, who also supplies copious notes. One or two volumes, to appear later, will contain hitherto unpublished matter. Besides the ordinary edition, the Riverside Press will issue an "Autograph Centenary Edition," numbered and limited, each set of which will contain an original sheet of the author's manuscript.

'HEINRICH EWALD, ORIENTALIST AND THEOLOGIAN,' is the title of a book by Prof. T. W. Davies, of Bangor, which will be published very soon by Mr. Fisher Unwin. It is a centenary appreciation of the celebrated scholar. The book, besides giving an account of Ewald's private life, and of his work, academical and literary, deals with the controversies, political, theological, and personal, in which he participated. It will contain portraits of Ewald and of some of his pupils, friends, and opponents.

AMONG the guests expected at the thirteenth annual dinner of the Correctors of the Press, at which Sir Douglas Straight is to preside on Saturday, the 28th inst., are Viscount Goschen, Sir Gilbert Parker, the Hon. Claude G. Hay, M.P., Mr. Marshall Hall, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Alsager Pollock, Major Martin Hume, Capt. M. H. Grant, Mr. F. G. Aflalo, Mr. Vernon Blackburn, Mr. W. L. Courtney, Prof. R. K. Douglas, Mr. G. W. Forrest, Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, Dr. Garnett, Mr. George Grossmith, Mr. W. H. Helm, Mr. John Hutchinson (the Middle Temple Librarian), Dr. F. G. Kenyon, Dr. Lansdell, Mr. Laurie Magnus, Mr. G. Stuart Ogilvie, Mr. John Poland (the well-known surgeon), Mr. F. W. Rudler, Mr. F. H. Skrine, Mr. Harold Spender, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, and Mr. Bram Stoker.

THE same society have just issued their forty-ninth annual report, and it shows that 1902 was noteworthy in the history of their Association. The membership for the first time exceeded 500, the funds were more than 1,000*l.*, and the first pension of which the capital is held by the Association was completed. We regret to see that the average age of nine of the deceased members was only 55½ years, as compared with 57 years in 1901. With the sanitary improvement made of late years in printing offices we look for increased longevity. The report states that Mr. Howard Collins has made considerable progress in his 'Rules for Authors,' the letter D being already in hand—thus a fourth of the task has been achieved. Among new honorary members are Mr. G. W. Forrest, C.I.E., Mr. F. H. Skrine, Mr. J. C. Pembrey of the Clarendon Press, and Babu Sarat Chandra Dé of Calcutta. A pleasant incident last year was the dinner given by Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co. to their reading staff to mark the firm's appreciation of the services of the reader.

MR. M. M. SHOEMAKER, who last spring made the journey from St. Petersburg to Peking by the newly completed line, is about to publish a book upon this subject with Messrs. Putnam's Sons. The volume will be furnished with thirty illustrations and a map, and will carefully avoid all questions of politics or prisons. The traveller's intention was to see things with a Russian eye, and as author he has maintained this point of view.

MESSRS. DENT have in preparation a novel by Janet Laing, entitled 'The Wizard's Aunt.' The story takes its title from that of an amateur opera, around which the chief events move, and contains some clever study of Bohemian artistic life in Germany.

COL. PRIDEAUX'S 'Bibliography of R. L. Stevenson' will shortly be issued by Mr. Frank Hollings. The book will be printed by Messrs. T. & A. Constable in uniform style with the "Edinburgh Edition" of Stevenson's works.

THE death of Col. G. F. R. Henderson removes an excellent military historian of whom much was expected. He wrote on the battle of Spiecheren and the campaign of Fredericksburg, and a successful book on Stonewall Jackson, being engaged on the official 'History of the South African War' at the time of his death.

WE notice also with regret the death of Dr. Hely Hutchinson Almond, the well-known head master of Loretto, who did so much for the physical wellbeing of his boys. The wise freedom of dress which he encouraged spread to other and more conservative schools, much to their advantage. He was born at Glasgow in 1832, distinguished himself, like many other Scotch boys, in classics and mathematics at Balliol, and, after a few years at Merchiston Castle, became head of Loretto in 1862. His publications include 'Edinburgh Health Lectures' (1884), a volume of sermons (1889), and various articles on sport and training.

OUR readers will recollect that we published on March 7th and 14th, 1900, an article in which Mr. Bertram Dobell announced his discovery of a hitherto unknown seventeenth-century poet. He is about to issue the works of this author under the following title: "The Poetical Works of Thomas Traherne, B.D., now first published from the original manuscripts." The poems are preceded by a long introduction, in which all the particulars that can be discovered relative to their author are put together. Mr. Dobell claims for him that he was in certain points a forerunner of Blake, Wordsworth, and Whitman. He even finds evidence in one of Traherne's poems that he anticipated Berkeley in his theory of the non-existence of independent matter. Mr. Dobell will also publish next week his 'Sidelights on Charles Lamb.' In this case also he claims to have made some remarkable discoveries. He has found in the *London Magazine* a number of essays which have never before been ascribed to Lamb, but which he now attributes to him on internal evidence. One of these, if it is Lamb's, tells, under the guise of a humorous fiction, the story of a very curious and hitherto unknown incident in his life. Mr. Dobell also gives a good many new details as to the literary life of the notorious Wainewright.

A HASTY glance at the White Paper 'Alterations in the Book of Common Prayer,' laid before Parliament and ordered to be printed in the present month, and distributed on Tuesday last, reveals the fact that thirty-four changes were made in the Prayer Book by the Conference to which attention was recently called. Apart from those which have theological importance, one of them strikes us as purely literary and "specially" bad: namely, in the prayer for the Church Militant, the substitution of "specially" for the first word in the well-known and beautiful phrase "especially to this congregation here present."

IN the list of new books supplied to and printed by us last week the name of the well-known politician and writer M. George Clemenceau was spelt with the acute accent on the first *e*. The "right way" of spelling M. Clemenceau's name is a curious puzzle, even in Paris. Almost all the books of reference give the name with the accent, and, on turning to the new edition of this author's collected works, it will be found that on the title-page and cover there is the accent; but the signature under the portrait in the first volume of the same edition is without the accent, and represents, we believe, the author's own way of spelling his name.

M. LÉON CROUSLÉ, who died last week, was an honorary professor at the Paris University, and the author of a number of works. He had a brilliant university career, and was for some time professor of French eloquence at the Sorbonne. From this post he retired some years ago and was succeeded by M. Gustave Larroumet. He published translations from Lucretius and Plautus, but his chief works were his two volumes on Fénelon and Bousset, which appeared in 1894; 'La Vie et les Œuvres de Voltaire,' 1889; and 'Bossuet et le Protestantisme,' 1901. M. Crouslé belonged to the older school of classical learning; in literature he followed the tradition of Nisard and of Patin, in philosophy Cousin and Caro. M. Crouslé was born in Paris in 1830.

M. LÉOPOLD DELISLE'S long and eminently useful connexion with the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale was duly celebrated on Sunday afternoon last at the Bibliothèque Mazarine, Palais de l'Institut. The ceremony had been fixed for December 21st of last year, but was postponed on account of the death of a relative of the venerable librarian. The ceremony of Sunday, the outcome of the Congress of Librarians at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, consisted not only in the recital of congratulations from all parts of the world, but also in the presentation of a complete bibliography of all the numerous works with which M. Delisle has had to do during his connexion of fifty years with the great national library of France. The bibliography is the compilation of M. Paul Lacombe.

IN Dr. Heinrich Keller, who died last week at Zurich, the Swiss have lost one of their characteristic historical scholars. He was the manager of the great paper factory on the Sihl, and a good business man; but, at the same time, he had made himself one of the foremost authorities of his day in the history, archaeology, art, literature, genealogy, and heraldry of his native city and canton. No contemporary surpassed him in local documentary researches. He was one of the editors of the Zurich *Urkundenbuch*, editor of the Zurich *Stadtbücher*, a constant contributor to the *Anzeiger für schweizerische Altertumskunde*, issued many publications on the ancient monuments of his canton, presided over the excavations instituted in the canton of Ticino, compiled the admirable catalogue of the collection of coins in the Swiss Landes-museum, and, in addition to his ceaseless and exact labours with his own pen, was a generous supporter of other scholars in their work.

THE posthumous essays and letters of Karl Verner, the eminent Danish philologist, whose name is preserved in Verner's law, have just been published by the Society of Germanic Philology in Copenhagen, together with a biographical sketch.

WE hear from Rome that over a thousand persons, of whom six hundred are Italians and twenty-two English, have sent in their names to the Committee of the International Historical Congress. China, Egypt, and several of the South American republics will be represented.

WE note the issue of the General Report on Education for the Southern Division of Scotland (price 1½d.).

SCIENCE

MEDICAL BOOKS.

A Manual of Medicine. Edited by W. H. Allehin, M.D.—Vol. IV. *Diseases of the Respiratory and of the Circulatory Systems.* (Macmillan & Co.)—The fourth volume of this excellent manual of medicine compares very favourably with the earlier ones. The same high standard is maintained in the list of authors who have contributed the various articles. The sections on the anatomy and physiology of the respiratory and circulatory systems are written by Dr. Leonard Hill, and they contain in very small compass a complete summary of the latest views. The general arrangement of these sections is somewhat unusual: the morbid anatomy and pathology of the diseases of the lungs and heart are taken collectively first, and the symptomatology later, instead of being considered separately under the heading of each particular disease. This arrangement is a good one, as it avoids a considerable amount of sub-division, and gives a better opportunity for drawing comparisons between closely allied conditions.

Dr. Lewis Smith writes on the diseases of the upper respiratory tract. In the section on adenoids he rightly insists on the importance of their early recognition; but we notice that he recommends operative measures in all cases, and does not mention the beneficial results obtained in the slighter forms of the disease by breathing exercises properly applied.

Dr. Hector Mackenzie's contribution on the diseases of the lungs is unusually good, and is, in fact, one of the best we have read in a manual for students. The treatment of disease in this section, as in the rest of the volume, is very carefully discussed. In nearly all cases the doses of drugs recommended are given, frequently in the form of prescriptions.

The diseases of the heart and blood-vessels are well described by Dr. Mitchell Bruce. More space might with advantage have been devoted to their pathology and morbid histology. The chief contribution by the editor is on the difficult subject of cedema, of which he gives an exhaustive account.

Practical Physiology. By A. P. Beddard, Leonard Hill, J. S. Edkins, J. J. R. Macleod, and M. S. Pembrey. (Arnold.)—Notwithstanding the numerical strength of the syndicate responsible for this work on 'Practical Physiology,' the volume, despite its title, contains no reference to microscopical studies, but, leaving out of account this essential branch of the subject, deals with physiological chemistry and with the experimental study of living tissues. The chemical sections are written by Dr. Macleod, and the rest by the remaining four authors, each division of the work being arranged in two series of exercises, elementary and advanced.

In suggesting laboratory work for students Dr. Macleod has had a fine opportunity. There is at present a real need for a good laboratory manual on this subject—a subject of very recent development, but one which, year by year, claims more attention both from the medical student and the academic physiologist. In the chief physiological schools of this country the student has in the first place been too little encouraged to apply his knowledge and practice of the more exact inorganic chemistry which is acquired beforehand, to some degree, in every case; and in the second place he has not been taught to study for himself the raw food materials and natural fluids with which, either in research or medicine, he will eventually have to deal, and in the study of which he will find the most obvious and stimulating application of the methods of his new subject.

On both these points Dr. Macleod goes far to remedy the present rather dull and not very profitable routine; but although he has supplied many simple and instructive laboratory exercises, not a few of his sections have no proper place in

a practical manual. He has, for instance, included a description of the experiment involving Eck's operation in his elementary practical chemistry, but it cannot be supposed that he would encourage an elementary student to perform it. We regret, indeed, that he has not published these chapters in a separate and far simpler form. It will suit neither the pocket nor the convenience of the student to have the chemical sections bound in the same volume with the others.

Turning now to the experimental parts of the work, compiled by four authors, we find it difficult to appreciate their intended value. Many teachers and demonstrators in the medical schools will be grateful for the supply of ready-made lessons, and will know or learn how to adapt them to successful use, but it would seem very doubtful whether the student, for whom the book is provided, will find it profitable. Unlike the branch of practical work just discussed, this department of experimentation is already well supplied with manuals, and the present authors have done little except to print, with almost superabundant illustrations, the exercises already in full use in the schools of physiology, together with much matter belonging properly to the text-book and wholly unsuited for study in the laboratory. In following the customary routine of experiment with muscle, nerve, and drug, the authors have failed to show the courage of the opinions expressed in their preface when they claim, and surely with justice, that in the past "too much stress has been laid upon the physiology of muscle and nerve." This class of work has an attractive technique, but it supplies a manipulative skill and a grasp of physiological principle which are too often insignificant in comparison with the time consumed in its pursuit in many laboratories. The more elaborate experiments upon the circulation and respiration are described for demonstration. These sections are presumably not given in the hope of supplanting proper personal instruction, but we are afraid that they will be used, like other parts of the book, not in the laboratory at all, but in the quest for examination marks.

Dr. Edkins has contributed some useful sections containing an experimental study of vision, which are very practical and straightforward.

THE WEST INDIES VOLCANIC COMMISSION.

THE long-promised report by Dr. Tempest Anderson, of York, and Dr. John S. Flett, of the Geological Survey Office, on the eruptions of the Soufrière, in St. Vincent, and on a visit to Mont Pelée, in Martinique, appeared at the end of this week. The two observers constituted a scientific commission which was dispatched to the West Indies early in May of last year at the suggestion of the Colonial Office, they being nominated by the Royal Society, with whom the general conduct of the inquiry was placed. That body provided part of the expense out of funds at its disposal, Dr. Anderson generously contributing as well.

The abundant information that the report supplies of the geological effects of the eruptions, and the descriptions of the succession of disasters which befell St. Vincent and Martinique, will certainly prove of deep interest to the geologist and geographer, while the general reader will welcome so clear and connected an account of the features of volcanic action as is here presented.

It suffices merely to recall that it was in the month of May that the volcanic forces burst into play in the Soufrière of St. Vincent, the climax of destruction being reached in the great eruption of May 7th. The volcano had remained dormant for ninety years, and its old activities had thus passed out of mind; but in the early part of 1901 the premonitions afforded by numerous earthquake rumblings gave rise to

uneasiness among many of the white inhabitants of the island, while the Caribs early felt awakenings of fear. The tremors persisted until the evening of May 6th, when doubt became certainty, and with the setting sun a general stampede began into Chateaubelair, the small village in the west. The subsequent sequence of events is summarized and set out in narrative fashion, and no difficulty is experienced in realizing the phases of the dreadful catastrophe of the next day and its overwhelming results, as well as those of the later eruption of May 18th. Many details have appeared respecting the natural effects of the outbreaks and their disastrous influence on human beings, and it was one of the main duties of the observers to obtain trustworthy information direct from eye-witnesses or by the medium of written statements. This was an onerous task, for credence could not be given to everything that was current, but a perusal of this portion of the report leads to the belief that the authors have made a careful and well-authenticated record.

Apart from the consequences of widespread destruction, the commissioners studied the evidence relating to the physical phenomena of the main eruption at St. Vincent. Primary among these were the immense black suffocating cloud which travelled with violent speed from the crater's throat to the sea, the fall of hot ash, the hot blast, the air and sea waves, and the rains. The stages of the eruptions in the island of Martinique were accompanied by analogous manifestations; and the features of similarity and difference are noted and described at length, though much yet remains to be done, we are told, in the latter connexion. The graphic narrative of the great sulphurous cloud is absorbing, though, of course, accounts of it have already appeared elsewhere. It swooped down, bringing pitch darkness into daylight. A Carib who was on the sea informed them that while he clung to the gunwale of his boat hot sand rained upon him. His woolly head was wet, but the sand was cooled by contact with it, and when the cloud passed there was enough sand on his scalp to fill his straw hat twice over. The evidence, also, for the hot gaseous blast and volume of dust, sand, and stones (at first red-hot) is given; it was a rushing torrent, adapting itself readily to changes of configuration, and mowing down everything in its path. Of the total amount of material ejected on the afternoon of May 7th the authors find it impossible to form even an approximate estimate. They remark that

"when we remember that on the island of Barbados, which has an area of only 166 square miles, and is 100 miles distant from St. Vincent, 1,700,000 tons fell, it does not seem improbable that several billions of tons of solid matter were projected into the air in the short space of time."

The observers also pursued investigations at Martinique, where the area of devastation was more limited than at St. Vincent. They gathered all they could respecting the convulsion of May 8th, which brought with it "the end of all things for St. Pierre." The long preliminary stage of the eruption, the scarcity of earthquakes, the extensive flows of mud, and the greater strength of the blast in proportion to the small amount of dust deposited, were the main differences which comparison afforded. What must always remain as a highly interesting chapter in vulcanology is the account of the memorable display of July 9th from Mont Pelée, which both commissioners witnessed, yet escaped unscathed.

Taken as a whole, the compilation is an admirable and comprehensive study, without attempt at dogmatism, of the volcanic phenomena involved in the series of eruptions. Much assistance has been derived from the early investigations of the American and French expeditions, and from Sir R. Llewellyn's Blue-book and other sources; but this is freely acknowledged throughout, and in no wise inter-

feres with the original character of the report, while it is very advantageous to have the plentiful literature of the eruptions brought together.

A useful feature is an historical account of previous eruptions of the Soufrière, beginning with one written in 1718, which appeared in the *Weekly Journal*, and doubtless is rightly ascribed to Defoe.

The report extends to two hundred quarto pages, and is illustrated by a series of plates of excellent reproductions of photographs of the general scenery of the spots visited, and the remarkable geological aspects of the eroded surfaces, valleys, and ravines as they were seen before the rapid denudation caused by the rainy season had effected too complete a transformation.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 25.—Prof. C. Lapworth, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. F. V. Jackson, Dr. E. Lloyd Jones, Mr. W. K. Spencer, and Mr. Harold Walker were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On the Occurrence of Dictyoamites in England, with Remarks on European and Eastern Floras,' by Mr. A. C. Seward, —and 'The Amounts of Nitrogen and Organic Carbon in some Clays and Marls,' by Dr. N. H. J. Miller.

ASIATIC.—March 10.—Lord Reay, President, in the chair.—Dr. Grierson read a paper on 'Tulasi Dāsa, Poet and Religious Reformer.' He said that the history of religion in India was marked by two great steps forward, Buddhism and the teaching of Tulasi Dāsa. The practical result of the former was the acceptance of the doctrine of the universal brotherhood of man, and the latter added the belief in the universal fatherhood of God. Tulasi's religious system was founded on that of Rāmānuja and Rāmānanda, the key-note of which was the existence of one personal God, but he developed it in a way peculiarly his own. He lived in the latter half of the sixteenth century, and his claim to notice is not that he preached elevated doctrines, but that he succeeded in getting those doctrines widely accepted, and that his influence has steadily increased during the past three hundred years. As a poet he is at the present day supreme in Northern India, and as a religious teacher at least ninety millions of people acknowledge him as their guide. His position as a poet was illustrated by quotations from his works. As a religious teacher, he founded no sect, and laid no stress on forms. He taught that there was one Supreme Being, that man is by nature sinful, and that the Supreme Being became incarnate to relieve the world of sin, and then returned to heaven, where there is now a God who is not only merciful, but who knows by experience, like Parsifal *durch Mitleid wissend*, man's infirmities and temptations, and who is ready to help those who call upon Him. The resemblance to Christianity is obvious, but it is not probable that there was any direct borrowing. The teaching largely accounts for the character of the people of Hindoostan as contrasted with that of the Siva and Kṛṣṇa worshippers of other parts of India.—A discussion followed, in which Prof. Bendall, Col. G. A. Jacob, Mr. Irvine, Prof. Hagopian, and Dr. Stein took part.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

—March 4.—Mr. C. H. Compton, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. Phené read a lengthy, but very interesting treatise on 'The Civilization of Crete, Cyrene, Corinth, and Early Rome,' in which he gave the results of half a century's research in those places. The practical observations following on literary researches originated in the notice of some steps out in the Esquiline Hill at Rome as far back as 1856, and these several localities had been examined repeatedly during the interval. The reasons for prosecuting the inquiry in those particular places were the extreme antiquity of wealthy colonization in those districts of the Mediterranean; their freedom from political molestation, which had prevented destruction of their early local work; and the peculiarity of their never-failing supplies of delicious and fertilizing water, all which had attracted wealthy populations. The formation of Cyrene was most peculiar, and probably originated the other works described. It exhibited a series of uniform rounded rocky projections from the tableland, northwards, in asymmetrical and close proximity, which gradually swelled out into successive spreading terraces, upon which roads, following the semicircular projections, had been cut in the rocky sides of each hill. These roads were

reached by stairs, also cut in the rock, from the level of each road to those above them. The whole was pierced by innumerable tombs with architectural façades, sumptuous baths, and highly cultivated lands, producing abundance of the finest fruits and corn from the richly saturated yet shaded soil in an almost unvarying high temperature. High-class civilization is shown by the engineering visible not only in the cutting of the rock levels, but also in the constructions for retaining from loss the water-burdened soil on the succeeding slopes. At Corinth many of these works had been carried out on an enormous scale, the levelling of such soil having been extended over many square miles. The city was built upon the upper level, the surplus earth forming its sumptuous gardens and fields. The civilization of Crete, Cyrene, Corinth, Cleone, and Delphi was considered. The references to ancient Rome were historic, but in Etrurian environs two heights were specially referred to as rock-cut places of worship—the Ara Mutia and Mount Saraste. Finally, drawings were described exhibiting localities in Britain possessing all the examples of terraced cuttings, of successive concentric roads, with uniform and symmetrically selected levels like those of Cyrene, mostly in the vicinity of the Icknield Way. —There was no subsequent discussion, owing to the length of the paper.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 4.—Sir H. H. Howorth, President, in the chair.—Viscount Dillon read some 'Armour Notes,' in which, after touching on the development and various kinds of armour, he quoted from contemporary authorities notices respecting the exterior appearance, the garments worn immediately under, and the value as a protection of armour. Instances of what the wearers could do and the drawbacks connected with the use of armour were also cited. Some of the causes of the disuse of it, owing to inferior manufacture, change of military ideas, and increased power of gunpowder, were also referred to; and the paper concluded with notices of juvenile suits and the treatment of the question as to whether the men of to-day were really unable to find armour large enough to wear.—The President, Mr. Waller, Judge Baylis, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Green entered in the discussion that followed.

ZOOLOGICAL.—March 3.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during February, and called special attention to a Cuvier's gazelle (*Gazella cuvieri*) deposited by the Hon. Walter Rothschild; to a Tamandua anteater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) received on approval; to a young male chimpanzee (*Anthropopithecus troglodytes*) deposited by Mr. J. C. Lamprey; and to a frilled lizard (*Chlamydosaurus kingi*) presented by Mr. H. W. Fawdon. He also exhibited the skins of a monkey (*Cercocebus atterimus*) and an otter (*Lutra capensis*) from Uganda, and read extracts from a letter from Major C. Delmé-Radcliffe concerning them.—Mr. Beddard exhibited and made some remarks on the greater bird of paradise (*Paradisæa apoda*) recently living in the gardens, mounted by Mr. Thomson.—Mr. J. L. Bonhote exhibited a photograph of two adult elephants and a young one. The latter was clothed with a considerable amount of hair, especially on the forehead. One of the old elephants, presumably the mother, was also clothed with a certain amount of hair. Mr. Bonhote further stated that he had ascertained that there was a Sanskrit word for tiger, a question upon which a discussion took place at the reading of Col. Stewart's paper on February 3rd.—Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell exhibited and made remarks upon a holothurian of the genus *Actinopyga* from Zanzibar, showing fission or budding, a very rare phenomenon in this group.—Mr. W. E. de Winton exhibited the skin of a pigmy antelope, sent from the Cameroons by Mr. G. L. Bates, which he described as new under the name *Neotragus batesi*.—A communication was read from Mr. E. R. Sykes on the operculate land-mollusca collected during the Skeat Expedition to the Malay Peninsula in 1899-1900. Fourteen genera were represented in the collection by examples of twenty-three species, eight of which were described as new.—Mr. R. Lydekker communicated a paper on the callosities of the limbs of the Equidae, in which it was urged that the view of the callosities being vestigial foot-pads was untenable. The author maintained that they were probably decadent glands, and that possibly the one on the hind limb might correspond to the tarsal gland of deer.—Mr. Rudolf Martin read a paper on some remains of the ostrich, *Struthio karatheodori*, found in the Upper Miocene deposits of Samos. The author stated that the existence of an ostrich in Samos was of interest because a comparison of the fauna of Samos and that of the Siwalik Hills showed that the latter was younger, and consequently *S. karatheodori* was of a greater geological age than *S. asiaticus*. The hypothesis,

therefore, that the family of ostriches had been developed in Southern Eurasia and emigrated at a later period to Africa and Southern Europe could not be sustained. The discovery of *S. karatheodori* in Samos showed rather that the specialization took place in Africa, and that the existence of such forms in India and Southern Europe was due to a secondary immigration from Africa. Most probably, however, there was the same relationship between the whole fauna of Samos and that of the Siwalik Hills—i.e., the latter was a transformed and later generation of the former.—Mr. F. E. Beddard read a paper upon some species of Oligochaeta from Africa. Two of them—viz., *Stuhlmannia michaelsoni*, n. sp., and *Bettoria lagariensis*, n. g. and n. sp.—were founded upon material collected by Mr. Hinde and Mr. Betton, and presented by those gentlemen to the British Museum. A third species belonged to the genus *Pareudrilus*, Beddard, and was collected by Mr. Cyril Crossland. It was stated to be possibly, but not certainly, a new species, and the spermatophore, hitherto unknown in the genus, was described. Some specimens of *Alma stuhlmanni*, Michaelson, collected by Mr. Crossland, were shown to possess a clitellum rather different in position and extent from that of the only other species of the genus, believed to be a new species and named *A. budgetti*, n. sp., in which the clitellum had been described.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—March 4.—Prof. E. B. Poulton, President, in the chair.—Mr. Harry Eltringham was elected a Fellow.—Col. C. T. Bingham sent for exhibition species of Diptera and two Aculeates from Sikhim, showing in the banding of the wings and other characteristics a singularly beautiful case of mimicry.—Mr. A. J. Chitty exhibited specimens of the rare *Atomaria rhenana*, taken by him out of some food rubbish found near Lancing, probably the same locality where the beetle was discovered formerly by Dr. Sharp. He also exhibited a *Ptinus*, found in a granary in Holborn in 1893, apparently new to Britain, and probably introduced.—Mr. W. J. Kaye exhibited species of Lepidoptera from British Guiana, forming a Müllerian association in which all but one were day-flying moths, the exception being an Erycinid butterfly, *Esthemopsis secina*. The particular interest of the exhibit consisted in the association being one of moths, a butterfly being the exception, and not one of butterflies with perhaps a single moth, the latter being frequently the case in South America. The butterfly most closely resembled *Agyrtia micilia*, one of the most abundant of the Syntomid group.—Mr. C. O. Waterhouse read 'Notes on the Nests of Bees of the Genus *Trigona*.'—Mr. G. A. Rothney communicated a paper on 'The Aculeate Hymenoptera of Barrackpore, Bengal,' and 'Descriptions of Eighteen New Species of Larridae and Apidae, from Barrackpore, by Peter Cameron,' and Col. C. Swinhoe communicated a paper 'On the Aganidiæ in the British Museum, with Descriptions of some New Species.'

PHILOLOGICAL.—March 6.—Mr. I. Gollancz in the chair.—Mr. Hessels read a paper on 'The Polyptychum or Terrier of the Church and Abbey of St. Victor of Marseilles,' written during the episcopacy of Bishop Wadalus in 814 on a roll of parchment, discovered about 1850, and published in 1857 as an appendix to the 'Cartulaire de l'Abbaye de St. Victor de Marseille, publié par M. Guérard,' 2 vols., 4to, Paris. Its date makes it a contemporary of Irminon's Polyptychum (A.D. 811-26) and a predecessor by about thirty years of the Polyptychum of St. Remi (A.D. 848-61). It records in thirteen chapters the properties of the church and abbey, consisting mostly of *colonæ* (farms), but also of *verecaria* (for *verbecaria*, a place for rearing sheep) and *vergeria* (an orchard, mentioned only once, from O.Fr. *verger*, from Lat. *viridarium*); likewise the tenants and their households, some of whom are called *coloni*, others *mancipia*, others *accolæ*, but all comprised under the general term *mancipium*. The document, unlike the other two terriers mentioned above, tells us nothing of the size and extent of the property. Mr. Hessels called special attention to the terms *baccalarius*, *baccalaria*, *filius baccalarius*, and *filia baccalaria*, which occur frequently in the document, the first two always joined to the proper name of some male or female person, but without any hint as to their social condition or their relation to the abbey or to the other persons connected with the estate, whereas the terms *filius baccalarius* and *filia baccalaria* indicate that the persons so called are the sons or daughters of the persons named immediately before them (be they *coloni*, *mancipia*, or anything else), without explaining why they are called *baccalarius* in addition. A casual reader of the terrier might conclude that we had here, in the beginning of the ninth century, the male and female *bachelor*, and the terms have actually been so interpreted by M. Deloche, who, on p. 287 of his learned introduction to the Cartulary of Beaulieu, quoting a paragraph of the Marseilles Polyptychum in which the *filius*

baccalarius and a *filia baccalaria* are spoken of, says that "from this example and a great many others equally decisive it results that *baccalarius* and *baccalaria* indicate the sons and daughters of the *colonus* and *mancipium* who had arrived at a marriageable age, but were not married; the sons and daughters named after them in the [paragraphs] were not yet marriageable, and are mentioned, either with the simple qualification of *filius* or *filia*, or with the mark of their age, which never goes beyond fifteen years, or with the note that they were at school or in holy orders." It is quite true, as M. Deloche says, that the Marseilles Polyptychum is very particular in recording the ages of the children of the tenants, from the *infans ad ubem* upwards to those of fourteen or fifteen years of age, and never mentions the ages of the persons called *baccalarius* or *baccalaria* or *filius baccalarius* or *filia baccalaria*. But his conclusion that the latter's ages were not given because they were described as marriageable (that is *baccalarius*) cannot be accepted when we carefully read the Marseilles document. In chap. H, paragraph 27, we read: "*Colonica* in Teodone. Arbertus, mancipium, uxore extranea. Ariberta, *baccalaria*. Apsalon maritus." Just as the *uxor extranea* is the wife of the mancipium Arbertus, so is Apsalon the husband (*maritus*) of the *baccalaria* Ariberta, wherefore the term *baccalaria* cannot, in this case, mean "marriageable" or "unmarried." In the same chap. H, paragraph 64, we read: "*Vercaria* [= *verbecaria*] in Alisino, quibus Dodo habet, uxore extranea. Rado, filius baccalarius. Justa, filia baccalaria. Infans annorum v. Ingoara, *baccalaria*. Vuillidis, *baccalaria*. Dominica, *baccalaria*. Godina, *baccalaria*, cum infantes suos." Dodo's family, therefore, consists of an *uxor*, a son "baccalarius" (Rado), a daughter "baccalaria" (Justa), and an "infans" five years old. No doubt the four *baccalariæ* (Ingoara, &c.) have no family connexion with him, and whether we understand the phrase "cum infantes suos" (= cum infantibus suis) to refer to the four *baccalariæ*, or to the last named (Godina) only, we may assume that a woman, married or unmarried, who had had children, would not be described as marriageable. As regards the *baccalarius*, we read in chap. I, paragraph 7, of a "*Petrus, baccalarius*, uxore extranea. Ramnone, filius baccalarius. Dominica, filia baccalaria. Dumsildis, filia baccalaria." Here it is clear that Petrus, the "baccalarius," has a wife, a son "baccalarius" (Ramnone), and two daughters "baccalaria." Such a man cannot be called "marriageable" or "unmarried." Other cases might be quoted, but in the face of the above facts alone we must look for some other explanation of the term "baccalarius." Now, in the Cartulary of Beaulieu occurs four or five times the word *baccalaria*, meaning a division of land, that is, a farm, estate (perhaps from *baccalis*, *bacca*=*vacca*, a cow), and it seems natural to conclude that the *baccalarius* was a person working on, or cultivating, such a *baccalaria*; he was, in other words, a *farm-hand*, or (if the derivation of *baccalaria* be right) a *cow-herd* (male and female). It is true the *baccalaria* (farm) is not mentioned in the Marseilles Polyptychum, where the word *colonica* is used instead; but it is not too much to assume that the word *baccalarius* had already become a technical term for the "farm-hand" in general. In this way the *baccalarius* and *baccalaria* would derive their name most naturally from their employment, not from their unmarried or marriageable condition, an interpretation which is indirectly confirmed by paragraph 4 of chap. F, where the son of a *colonus* is called "*filius verbecarius*," that is *sheep-herd*.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—March 10.—Mr. J. C. Hawkshaw, President, in the chair.—The papers read were 'Recent Irrigation in the Punjab,' by Mr. S. Preston, and 'The Irrigation Weir across the Bhadar River, Kathiawar,' by Mr. J. J. B. Benson.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—March 11.—Mr. E. J. Filcher read a paper on 'The Jews of the Dispersion in Roman Galatia.' The writer discussed the origin of the remarkable reverse type upon the "large-brass" coins struck at Apameia Cibotus, in Asia Minor, during the reigns of Septimius Severus, Macrinus, and Philip I. This type does not refer to any pagan myth, but represents Noah in the Ark. It is certain that in the early centuries of the Christian era it was widely believed that Apameia Cibotus was closely connected with the story of the Deluge. It is therefore not surprising that a judaizing magistrate should choose the Noah episode as a type for the coins of the city.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—March 2.—Mr. J. Patten Barber, President, in the chair.—A topical discussion on 'Road Traffic in and near Large Cities' was opened by Mr. W. Worby Beaumont, Past-President.

ARISTOTELIAN.—Feb. 2.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. G. E. Moore read a paper on 'Experience and Empiricism.' The paper was followed by a discussion.

MARCH 2.—Mr. A. F. Shand, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. G. C. Rankin was elected a Member.—The Chairman referred to the great loss sustained by the Society in the death of Prof. D. G. Ritchie, a former President, and moved a resolution of condolence, which was unanimously adopted.—Mr. H. Sturt read a paper on 'The Logic of Pragmatism.' The paper was followed by a discussion.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Institution of British Architects, 8.—'Westminster Cathedral,' Mr. C. Hadfield.
 — Society of Arts, 8.—'Herizian Wave Telegraphy in Theory and Practice,' Lecture III, Prof. J. A. Fleming. (Cantor Lectures.)
 TUES. Society of Arts, 4½.—'Artistic Fans,' Miss H. Falcke.
 — Royal Institution, 5.—'Great Problems in Astronomy,' Lecture I, Sir R. Ball.
 — Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Recent Irrigation in the Punjab' and 'The Irrigation Weir across the Bhadar River, Kathiawar'; Paper on 'The Protection Works of the Kaiser-Hind Bridge over the River Sutlej, near Ferozepur,' Mr. Amos Morse.
 — Zoological, 8½.—'Observations and Experiments on Japanese Long-tailed Fowls,' Mr. J. T. Cunningham; 'Some Nadi-branches from East Africa and Zanzibar,' No. II, Sir C. Elliot; 'Contributions to the Osteology of Birds: Part VI. Cuculiformes,' Mr. W. P. Pyeatt.
 WED. Chemical, 8½.—'Essential Oil of Bops' and 'On a Compound of Dextrose with Hydroxide of Aluminium,' Mr. A. C. Chapman; 'Action of Phosphorus Halides on Dihydroxyacetone: Part II. Dihydroxyacetone,' Messrs. E. W. Crossley and F. Haas; 'On the Constitution of Cotarnine,' Messrs. J. J. Dobbie, A. Lauder, and C. K. Tinkler; 'Decomposition of Mercurous Nitrite by Heat,' Messrs. P. C. Ray and J. N. Ros.
 — Meteorological, 7½.—'The Passage of Sound through the Atmosphere,' Mr. C. V. Boys.
 — Entomological, 8.—'An Entomological Excursion to Bejar, Central Spain,' Mr. G. C. Champion; 'Lepidoptera from the White Nile collected by Mr. W. L. S. Loat, with Further Notes on Seasonal Dimorphism in Butterflies,' Dr. F. A. Dixey; 'Hymenoptera aculeata collected by the Rev. A. E. Eaton in Madeira and Tenerife, in the Spring of 1902,' Mr. E. Saunders.
 — Microscopical, 8.—'The Helmholtz Theory of the Microscope,' Mr. J. W. Gordon.
 — Society of Arts, 8.—'New Aspects of Life Assurance,' Mr. W. Schofield.
 THURS. Royal, 4½.
 — Royal Institution, 5.—'Society during the Commonwealth and Protectorate,' Lecture I, Mr. C. H. Firth.
 — Linnean, 8.—'On *Poa leza* and *P. stricta* of our British Flora,' Mr. G. Claridge Bruce; 'The Botany of the Ceylon Patanas: Part II. Anatomy of the Leaves,' Messrs. J. Parkin and H. H. W. Pearson.
 — Society of Antiquaries, 8½.—'Report on Excavations at Caerwent,' Mr. A. J. Martin.
 FRI. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'A Premium System applied to Engineering Workshops,' Mr. J. Rowan.
 — Viking Club, 8½.—'Viking Scotland,' Mr. F. T. Norris.
 — Royal Institution, 8.—'The Paths of Volition,' Prof. E. A. Schäfer.
 SAT. Royal Institution, 8.—'Light: its Origin and Nature,' Lecture IV, Lord Rayleigh.

FINE ARTS

MR. RICH'S WATER-COLOURS AT THE ALPINE CLUB.

MR. RICH was not best advised in holding a second exhibition so soon after the one which we described last year. That exhibition, though rather uneven in quality, showed what a distinguished and scholarly landscape painter Mr. Rich is; the present one would not, taken as a whole, give one so high an idea of his talent. This does not mean that Mr. Rich has lost ground—on the contrary, there are a few drawings here which are at least on a level with, perhaps in advance of, his previous work, and these, if we are not mistaken, are the most recent. But in order to cover the walls of so large a room Mr. Rich has had to turn out his portfolios and bring to light work which was done before he had found what it was that he could best express. What makes this exhibition in some ways an anticlimax of disappointment incidentally proves how much there is to hope for from the artist's talent now that it is mature and self-contained. The man who, beginning with some of the marines and beach studies shown here, in which the crude conventions and haphazard grouping of the ordinary modern water-colour are so apparent, has already arrived at the power of design and harmonious intonation displayed by such drawings as the *Leaves* (No. 46) or the *Hampton Court* (50), has gone so far that we may expect he will not stop short. We should say that Mr. Rich's distinctive power does not lie in his immediate reaction to the thing seen. The stimulus given by that works slowly and matures at leisure. It is rather in reminiscence and brooding retrospection that his personality asserts itself. In his rapid notes and his actual studies he shows no more power than hundreds of clever water-colour draughtsmen; he often lacks even

ordinary facility. He has nothing, for example, of the power Mr. Brabazon has of fixing on half a dozen values out of the whole complexity of a scene, and distilling from them a delicious extract; but he shows in his later work the much rarer power of constructive design, of building up a composition. He has the sense of the architecture of landscape, and knows how to treat both his tone and colour so that they assist the design. An artist who aims at impressing the imagination by design will find certain colour harmonies, charming in themselves, disallowed, and we note a tendency in Mr. Rich's late work to generalize his colour, to make his harmonies by subtle variations on a dominant note, not by vivid oppositions. But in thus restricting his palette he has actually gained in his power of conveying the sentiments of colour, and a greater luminosity and purity of tint have resulted from the sacrifice. He has learnt, too—what so few modern landscape painters have—how to treat greens so that they are fresh and cool without becoming acid and destructive of the colour scheme. Mr. Rich, we think, has talent of an unusual kind, and a rare taste, but he ought to abjure altogether the sketch. He has none of the lighter graces. He should pitch his ambitions high, and aim at an imaginative and constructive interpretation of nature. His best ideas are just those which will bear most elaboration and condensation.

MESSRS. OBACH'S GALLERY.

THE second part of Sir John Day's collection is now on view at this gallery, and consists chiefly of the work of the modern Dutch followers of French romantic traditions. There can be no doubt that these are excellent examples of a school which has produced a number of capable, but rather mediocre painters, and one real artist with something of genius, though of a slight and fragile temper. We mean, of course, Matthew Maris. Matthew Maris himself lost, after a time, the firm grasp of his images. These became increasingly nebulous and vague—losing first contour, and finally almost all plastic form—and his technique became correspondingly indecisive and incomplete. But his earlier work has a quality in oil which is comparable to Méryon's in etching. Of this early period there is one example here, the *Four Mills* (No. 6), a view of a riverside with four windmills rising in dark silhouette on a low ridge above. The scene is in no way remarkable, but the almost miniature-like precision with which the details of the distant bank are treated has a mysterious effect as of a familiar scene which suddenly takes on a new aspect. The finer qualities of this work are derived rather from the early Flemish than the modern French tradition, but already in the silhouette of the trees on the skyline Maris is beginning to lose the keenness and perfection of his touch; the indefinite and smudgy compromise between the infinity of the thing seen and the possibilities of the medium is apparent. In the later example of his work this has gone further, with a corresponding loss of quality. A small interior by Bosboom seems to us one of the best of the other pictures here. It is a cross between the early Dutch interiors and the more commonplace, less sincere vision of painters like Cattermole. In Anton Mauve's pale reflections of Millet's sentiment and Jacob Maris's ponderous efforts at romantic impressiveness we find it hard to take much interest; but of their kind they are good.

MR. ASHER WERTHEIMER'S NEW GALLERY.

WE have not yet had time to examine fully the splendid collection of *objets d'art* and of pictures which the latest addition to Bond Street galleries contains. The general effect is one of extreme opulence and luxury, though without anything of ostentation or excessive

display. The French furniture is of the most elaborate design, which only the finest possible workmanship can justify, but the effect is admirable—almost sober. It is the kind of furniture which only titled millionaires should use, though others might collect it.

The upper gallery contains also a large collection of Renaissance bronzes, of which we hope to give a fuller account later. Meanwhile we may mention a few of the pictures. The style of the furniture requires, of course, a Watteau, and Mr. Wertheimer has got a most excellent one, the little *Lorgneur* which we noticed in last year's Guildhall Exhibition as one of the few indisputable examples of his art in that collection.

Besides this there are some interesting Italian pictures. Of these the most remarkable is a small *Madonna and Child* by Andrea Solario, the most perfect work of his that we have ever seen, and also the most purely Venetian. The colours are undeniably Solario's, his peculiarly vivid scarlet and pure blue; but they are all tuned to a sweeter, more melodious key than he usually employed. The little landscape seen through the window behind is almost such as Cima might have painted, so fresh and luminous, and yet so mellow, is it. The painting is, moreover, more perfect in finish, and more delicate in touch, than anything else we know of from his hand.

A Madonna seated in front of a tree, with a distant landscape showing on either side, exhibits a mixture of Veronese tradition and Giorgionesque influence. It seemed to us to be possibly by the same hand as the beautiful 'Madonna Cucitrice' of the Corsini Palace at Rome. Another Giorgionesque picture is the sombre *Adoration* with a wide landscape. This has close affinities with Romanino. It may be an early work by Savoldo.

HUBERT AND JOHN VAN EYCK.

IN your issue of the 28th ult. Mr. Marks has adduced certain facts together with some fancies in order to try to prove that certain pictures were painted by Hubert and John working in collaboration. He cites as a reliable authority Van Mander, who wrote his book one hundred and sixty years after the death of John, and whose statements as to the early painters are really of very little value, many relating to masters who flourished half a century later, such as Roger de la Pasture and Hans Memling, being in direct contradiction to ascertained facts.

Mr. Marks says there is no evidence "that John had an independent career as a painter before the death of Hubert in 1426"; but it is established beyond doubt that he was painting quite independently of Hubert at the Hague at least from October 24th, 1422, until September 11th, 1424, and that from May 19th, 1425, until Hubert's death he was working for Philip, Duke of Burgundy, at Bruges until August, and after that at Lille.

As regards the Southern plants, if there is no written evidence to prove that Hubert travelled in the South, there is also none to show that John was ever there before December, 1428. The architecture in the Bruges altar-piece is Moean Romanesque; in the pictures which I attribute to Hubert there are details which are Italian; others, such as the cathedral and the church towers in the background of Baron G. Rothschild's picture, which are unmistakably English.

As to the birds, we find them in many early pictures not by the Van Eycks; and as wild geese always fly in two lines converging at an angle, as I have often observed night after night in the Campine and in Flanders, nothing could be more natural than that they should be thus represented.

That John made frequent and considerable use of the patterns which he inherited from his elder brother there can be no doubt, but if he

ever worked in collaboration with him it must have been before he entered the service of John of Bavaria, that is certainly before 1422, possibly even earlier, for he is said to have been in the service of this prince whilst Bishop of Liège, and it may well be that the now entirely over-painted picture at Chatsworth, dated October 30th, 1421, was originally designed to represent the consecration of the bishop at Liège. Were a small portion of the sixteenth-century superposed paint removed it would settle the matter, and if my surmise should prove to be correct the earliest authentic work of John van Eyck would be restored to the world, and we should be able to estimate correctly the merits of his work at that early period. Instances of such overpainting are on record, such as that of the Westminster portrait of Richard II. and the Baumgartner Dürer at Munich.

W. H. JAMES WEALE.

THE STUARTS.

IN the notice of my book on 'The Stuarts,' which appears in your issue of the 7th inst., the reviewer expresses a wish to know where the art work has been done, and a hope that it is "the production of English skill." May I say that most of the photogravure plates were made in Glasgow and in London, whilst a few were produced in Vienna? All the plates were printed in the United Kingdom. It might appear invidious if I went into further particulars, unless I were to allot the various subjects to their reproducers, which would trespass too much on your space. For the same reason I refrain from any attempt to follow your reviewer through the able criticism he offers upon certain of the numerous illustrations; but, as he courteously deprecates his remarks being regarded as "mere carping," I ask your leave to assure him that I do not view them in that light at all. On the contrary, I realize that he has grasped the aim of the book, and has formed a generous estimate of my equipment for the task it involved. Such criticism as his proves helpful, because practical, and is acceptable to readers and author alike, as being at once discriminating and fair.

J. J. FOSTER.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 5th inst. the following miniatures: Attributed to Hone, Portrait of a Lady, with powdered hair, in yellow dress and white scarf, in gold locket, 37l. John Smart, Portraits of Sir G. Armitage, Mrs. Comyns, Mrs. Deas, and two other ladies (five miniatures), 126l.; Portrait of a Young Girl, with long curling hair, in white dress and sash, 78l. R. Cosway, Miss Margaret Franco, 52l.; Portrait of a Child (T. W. Rich), as Cupid holding a dove, in gold clasp, 315l. S. P. Smart, Portrait of a Lady (Laura Cowley?), in blue and pink robe, in companion clasp, 136l. P. Oliver, Portrait of a Gentleman (the King of Bohemia?), in black slashed doublet, with the ribbon of the Garter, 94l.; Portrait of a Lady (the Queen of Bohemia?), in low black bodice with pink rosettes, 73l. S. Cooper, Portrait of a Youth, with flowing hair, lawn collar, and brown coat, 98l. J. Hoskins, Portraits of a Lady and a Gentleman, temp. Charles I. (a pair), 54l. Petitot, Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington and Cork (1612-98), after S. Cooper, 199l. Zincke, Kitty Fisher, enamel on silver snuffbox, 86l. An Oblong Snuffbox, old Dresden porcelain, painted with garden scenes and Watteau figures in lake, 39l. A Louis XVI. Oval Gold Box, enamelled with six panels, painted with interiors, domestic subjects, and still life, 315l. A Small Oval Gold Box, enamelled with flowers, ribbons, and scroll borders, 50l.

The same auctioneers sold on the 7th inst. the following drawings, the property of the late Mrs. Platt: T. S. Cooper, Sheep on a Moor, 110l. C. Fielding, Minehead and Dunster,

Somersetshire, 99l. W. Hunt, Apple-Blossom, Primroses, and Hedge-Sparrows' Nest, 141l. J. Linnell, Shepherds and Sheep by a Pool, 94l. E. Lundgren, Choristers at Seville, 52l. S. Prout, Ulm, 288l. J. B. Pyne, Florence, 84l.; Head of Lago Maggiore, 75l.

The following works were the property of the late Mr. S. R. Platt. Drawings: C. Fielding, Fishing-boat Coming Ashore, Cromer, 294l.; Shipping off Portsmouth, 147l. B. Foster, The Meet, 787l.; Children swinging on a Gate, 210l. C. Haag, Es Salām, 73l. L. Haghe, Brewers' Hall, Antwerp, 50l. E. Nicol, The Edge of the Loch, 52l. S. Prout, Cathedral of St. Pierre, Caen, 60l. C. Stanfield, Murano, 68l.; Innsbruck Valley, 78l. Pictures: T. Paed, Anxiety, 120l. P. Graham, The Head of the Loch, 997l. J. Linnell, The Cornfield, 409l.

The remainder were from various collections. Drawings: T. Creswick, A Landscape, with windmill, peasant woman, and dog, 52l. Rosa Bonheur, Night Raiders (black and white), 68l. Pictures: E. Verboeckhoven, Cattle, Sheep, and Poultry in a Meadow, 147l. T. S. Cooper, A Group of Kine, 120l. F. Goodall, The Thames from Windsor Castle, 136l. A. de Neuville, Saving the Queen's Colours, and The Last Sleep of the Brave (a pair), 525l.

FINE-ART GOSSETY.

AT the Doré Gallery yesterday the private view began of 'Dinan and other Places,' by Linnie Watt, and 'Beautiful Women and Lovely Children,' portraits and studies in oil and pastel, by Mrs. Earnshaw.

TO DAY is the private view of paintings, pastels, etchings, and drawings by Mr. A. E. John at Messrs. Carfax & Co.'s gallery.

AT a General Assembly of Academicians and Associates held last Thursday week at Burlington House Mr. Robert W. Macbeth was elected an Academician.

THE receiving day for pictures intended for the forthcoming exhibition of the New English Art Club at the Dudley Gallery is fixed for March 30th, and the jury has been elected as follows: Mr. Francis Bate, Prof. Brown, Mr. P. Wilson Steer, Mr. Henry Tonks, Mr. W. Rothenstein, Mr. C. W. Furze, Mr. Walter W. Russell, Mr. David Muirhead, Mr. William Orpen, Mr. J. L. Henry, Mr. D. S. MacColl, Mr. A. E. John, Mr. A. W. Rich. It will be necessary for those who do not belong to the Club to procure the written invitation of two members to submit not more than two works to the jury.

AT a General Assembly at the Royal Society of British Artists held on Monday last the following were elected members: Messrs. P. Paul, Wallace Rimington, Emile Fuchs, Sydney Lee, and J. W. Schofield.

THE spring exhibition of the London Sketch Club, which opens this week at the Continental Gallery, 157, New Bond Street, and remains open till the middle of next month, is not, as usual, restricted to work done at the weekly meetings of the Club on Friday evenings. Sketches will be admitted whether done at the meetings or not, thereby rendering it unnecessary for members to attend these meetings, and bringing the Club into line with the ordinary painting societies.

THE Whitechapel Art Gallery will open with an exhibition of pictures by contemporary British artists on Thursday next.

OVER a year ago the inauguration of a new association of artists in Glasgow, under the designation of "The Glasgow Society of Artists," attracted considerable attention to their first exhibition. The society, which was founded to eliminate the interference of any lay element in its councils, has now opened a second exhibition in the Century Art Gallery, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. Twenty-five artists are

represented, mostly Glasgow men, and the frames reach a total of close on a hundred, of which about forty are oil paintings, the remainder being water-colour sketches and black-and-white work. Landscapes predominate largely in the oil paintings, but there are several creditable figure studies and portraits.

TWO interesting collections of pictures by local artists have been brought together in the Glasgow Gallery of Mr. W. B. Paterson. The first comprises a number of water-colours by Mr. Thomas Hunt, chiefly of scenes in Brittany; the second a series of twenty-five pictures by Mr. J. R. Middleton, illustrating Burmah and the Burmese, a field little explored by English artists. Mr. Middleton has in particular given effective renderings of Burmese temples and the beautiful designs of their altars.

WE are glad to hear that Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack intend to issue 'The Scott Gallery,' a series of 146 photogravures gathered from their "Edinburgh Waverley" and Lockhart's 'Life of Scott,' with descriptive letterpress by Mr. James L. Caw.

THE Kaiser has given a commission to the sculptor Reinhold Begas for the sarcophagus of Bismarck for the Memorial Hall of the Berlin Cathedral.

AT the usual monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, held in Edinburgh on Monday, an interesting paper was read by Dr. W. W. Ireland on a visit to Eilean na Naoimh, one of the Garveloch islands, the ancient Hinba of Adamnan. In his life of St. Columba Adamnan frequently refers to the saint's visits to Hinba, in which he founded a monastery, one of the very earliest institutions of the kind. The locality of this foundation remained unidentified until the publication of Reeves's edition of Adamnan in 1857. The island is now uninhabited, but on a level spot not far from the landing-place Dr. Ireland found a group of ruins of dry-stone buildings, comprehending a small early church, besides a few rudely carved slabs belonging to the ancient graveyard. Not far from the landing-place is Columcille's Well.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Popular Concert. Mr. F. Harford's Vocal Recital.
QUEEN'S HALL.—Royal Amateur Orchestral Society's Concert.

A QUARTET for strings, in D minor, Op. 24, by Herr Weingartner, was performed last Saturday at the Popular Concert for the first time in London. Symphonic music, chamber music, and songs by this composer have already been heard here, and of his ability there can be no question. Invention varies with the greatest composers, *a fortiori* with the lesser; at times with Herr Weingartner we find "plus de volonté que d'inspiration," to quote Liszt, although from Mr. Ellis's new volume of Wagner's 'Life' it is not quite clear how far the Abbé is responsible for what has appeared in print under his name. In the quartet under notice inspiration seems to us in inverse ratio to the skill displayed. The composer is modern in feeling, though in some of his methods he shows a conservative spirit; his music is both of the past and present. By attractive themes, clever devices, and rhythmic life he creates interest, yet the impression produced is not deep. The Tema con Variazioni does not rise above capellmeister music of the best kind. The work was carefully played by the Kruse Quartet. Mr. W. Backhaus was the pianist, and his reading of the Brahms Variations on a Theme by Paganini was

praiseworthy, though we have heard him play them with even more force and fire. Madame Lula Mysz-Gmeiner sang songs by Brahms, Schubert, Weckerlin, and Strauss with artistic skill and refined taste, although occasionally in loud passages her intonation was not all that could be desired.

Mr. Francis Harford gave his third vocal recital at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, and, as usual, his programme proved varied and interesting. A group of new songs commenced with one by Mr. R. V. Williams, a simple, expressive, though not particularly strong setting of a poem by D. G. Rossetti, entitled 'Silent Noon.' 'To Dianeme,' by Herrick, was set by Mr. Eric Chapman to plain, fairly quaint music. An 'Idyll,' words and music by Mr. Cecil Forsyth, proved of refined character, but the soft mood and delicate colouring rather than deep thought won for it favour; it was encored. Mr. Harford has a voice of good taste, and he sings well, although at times—as in 'O Jove,' from Handel's 'Hercules,' and Purcell's 'Let the dreadful engines,' from 'Don Quixote'—his reading of the music showed study rather than spontaneity. Some violin solos were contributed by Miss Nora Clench: a Tartini Air was played with feeling, but in some Brahms-Joachim Dances good intentions were marred by doubtful intonation.

The Royal Amateur Orchestral Society gave its second concert at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening. The programme included E. N. von Reznicek's Overture to 'Donna Diana,' his comic opera produced at Prague in 1894. The composer, now Capellmeister at Mannheim, has written several operas, a requiem, and a symphonic suite. The overture in question is light, melodious, and clever; the influence of Berlioz is pleasantly felt in the scoring, which is effective, and even one passage in the music recalls the second movement of the 'Symphonie Fantastique.' The Amateur Orchestra gave a good account of itself in this novelty, also in the second movement of Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony. Miss Muriel Foster and Mr. Dalton Baker, the vocalists, were both successful. Mr. Ernest Ford conducted with skill and tact.

Musical Gossip.

THE young pianist Mr. Frank Merrick, who has studied under Leschetizky at Vienna, and played under Dr. Richter at Manchester, will give a recital at the Bechstein Hall on March 25th. He is said to possess remarkable gifts; moreover, he comes from Bristol, the city in which Miss Hall was born.

M. CHARLES M. COURBOIN, organist of Antwerp Cathedral, will give a recital at the Albert Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 22nd, when his programme will include Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor and the Finale from M. Widor's Fifth Organ Symphony.

THE Paris Opéra is said to have in preparation a new opera, 'Fils de l'Etoile,' text by Catulle Mendès, music by Camille Erlanger. The action takes place in Jerusalem at the time of the destruction of the Temple.—The Opéra Comique intends next season to produce Kienzl's 'Evangelimann,' a work which, when given here in London several years ago, met with little success; on several German stages it has, however, been favourably received.

MARCH 1ST was the thirtieth anniversary of the concerts conducted by M. Édouard Colonne

at Paris, and after a performance of César Franck's 'Les Béatitudes,' the eminent conductor was accorded a special ovation. A letter received from M. Chaumié, Minister of Public Instruction, congratulated him on having powerfully contributed to the musical education of the public, on having paid honour to the illustrious composers Berlioz and César Franck, and on having encouraged the development of the bold, brilliant new school.

INFLUENZA seriously interfered with the success of the "semaine Reyer" at the Paris Opéra. Mlle. Bréval could not appear in 'Sigurd' last Wednesday week, and 'Faust' was given in its place. Then M. Jean de Reszké, who is on the invalid list, has left Paris, and will be unable for several weeks to assume the title rôle of 'Sigurd.'

THE seventh musical festival will be held at Stuttgart on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of May under the direction of Generalmusikdirector Steinbach, assisted by Hofcapellmeister Reichenbacher. The principal works to be performed are Bach's 'Matthew' Passion, the 'Verwandlungsmusik' and close of the first act of 'Parsifal,' and symphonies by Mozart, Brahms, Berlioz, and Liszt (the 'Dante'). Madame Carreño and Herr Kubelik are engaged as soloists. During the festival week a performance of the 'Ring des Nibelungen' will be given at the Court Theatre.

FOLLOWING on the festivities at Berlin in October, in connexion with the unveiling of the Wagner monument, a performance will be given at the Stadttheater, Leipzig, of all Wagner's works, from 'Rienzi' to 'Götterdämmerung' inclusive.

MENTION was made last week of the dramatist Ernest Legouvé in connexion with Berlioz. There is an interesting letter of his in the 'Brieft Hervorragender Zeitgenossen an Franz Listz,' edited by La Mara, in which he says: "Le pianiste est arrivé; mais le compositeur est peut-être en retard." This was in 1840. Some pages are devoted by Legouvé to his old friend Berlioz in his 'Souvenirs de Soixante Ans,' published in 1886.

MR. HUGO GÖRLITZ, sole agent for Richard Strauss, informs us that a statement which has appeared in print to the effect that the composer has agreed to conduct the New York Metropolitan Orchestra for a term of five years is without foundation.

THE autograph score of an opera entitled 'Hans Sachs,' by Adalbert Gyrowetz (1763-1850), has been found in the library of the Dresden Opera-house. The work bears the date 1834. Gyrowetz was a prolific composer, and before and even after Haydn came to London his symphonies enjoyed great popularity here. In 1840, by the way, Lortzing produced an opera at Leipzig bearing the same title. As Wagner was for several years connected with the Dresden Theatre, he may possibly have seen Gyrowetz's score; there is, however, no reason to believe that the music in any way haunted him while writing his 'Meistersinger,' although the title of the earlier opera may possibly have suggested the subject to him.

THE death is announced of William Rea, for many years organist to the Corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was born in London in 1827, and in his young days came into contact with Mendelssohn and other distinguished composers. He studied under Josiah Pittman and Sterndale Bennett, and afterwards at Leipzig and Prague under Moscheles, Richter, and Dreyschock. He received his Newcastle appointment in 1860. In 1867 he commenced giving orchestral concerts in that city, carrying them on for a space of nine years. He composed anthems, songs, and pieces for pianoforte and organ.

BEETHOVEN'S C sharp minor Sonata, Op. 27, No. 2, is frequently spoken of, and even

announced, as 'The Moonlight,' which *sobriquet* has given rise to many silly stories, one of which appears in *Le Journal Musical* of March 1st, bearing the title 'La Sonate du Clair de Lune.' Beethoven is at Bonn, and one moonlight night catches sounds of a symphony of his proceeding from some humble dwelling. The performer is Theresa of Brunswick, living there with her brother, she blind and he a "pauvre ouvrier." Beethoven plays to them, improvises the 'Moonlight' Sonata, goes home, writes it down, and dedicates it to the Countess Guicciardi. This legend is declared to be "l'origine de la Sonate du Clair de Lune," and it is signed H. de Fonseca!

THE *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* of March 5th states that on February 2nd Wagner's 'Götterdämmerung' was given for the first time in Russian at the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg, under the direction of E. Naprávník, whose opera 'Francesca da Rimini' has recently been produced there, and with success.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
	Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Richter Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Herr Godowsky's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
	Mr. H. Fryer's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, St. James's Hall.
	Grand Irish Festival, 7.45, Albert Hall.
	Irish Ballad Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
WED.	Mr. Jean Gérard's Cello Recital, 8, St. James's Hall.
	Miss Gertrude Ross's Cello Recital, 8, Steinway Hall.
	Madame Helene Ansbacher's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Royal Choral Society, 8, Albert Hall.
FRI.	Dr. Willner's Vocal Recital, 8, St. James's Hall.
SAT.	London Ballad Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
	Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
	Mozart Society, 5, Fortman Rooms.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

AVENUE.—'The Prophecy,' a Romantic Play in Four Acts. By Dick Ganthony.

IN 'The Prophecy' Mr. Ganthony has hit upon an idea, both romantic and poetical, with which he is apparently unable satisfactorily to deal. Since it was produced at the Fulham Theatre in December he has tinkered with his story, supplying a fatal instead of a happy termination, but leaving unchanged what was the real drawback of the piece—the inadequacy of its language, which is lacking both in distinction and poetry. Some of the scenes are dramatic and passionate, others steer dangerously near ineptitude, as when, following, in fact, the symbolical suggestion of Longfellow, the heroine places a fool's cap on the head of a brave and heroic lover. All through we are sensible that more judicious and competent treatment might be attended with results for which we wait in vain. As originally conceived the play had a genuinely poetical basis. Before Milton fixed on the fatal vessel that conveyed Lycidas to his doom the reproach of being

Built in the eclipse and rigged with curses dark, eclipses were of evil augury. Daniel and David Lunder, twin brothers, were born under the influence of such, and "ancestral voices" prophesied that until a second eclipse the life of the younger should be menaced by the older. It was, as might have been anticipated, through the agency of a woman that ruin and desolation arrived. United in affection and interests, supporting by their joint labours their widowed mother, the youths remained in their pleasant home until a certain Swedish Lady Clara Vere de Vere took it into her aristocratic head to conquer their reputed misogyny. She succeeded only too well, and the brothers, but now possessed of a single soul, became engaged in bitter rivalry and bent on taking each other's life. While occupied in the

task of subjugating this intractable pair the heroine lost her own heart, though such was her variability that she could not tell which of the two was the real object of her fancy. For a time, while persisting in her seductions and keeping alternate trysts with them, she contrived to hold them apart. Her devices, often renewed, were in the end inoperative, and finding that the death of one or both was inevitable, she offered up herself as an expiatory sacrifice, seized the dagger with which the elder threatened the life of the younger, and plunged it into her heart. This is a conceivable, though scarcely a satisfactory termination. What, however, becomes of the eclipse?—which has no purpose to serve, and might surely be omitted. There are moments in the play when the spectator is on the point of being gripped, but these come to nothing, and there are scenes in which the action becomes purposeless and insignificant. We feel as if Mr. Ganthony had let slip an opportunity, and wish he had taken counsel with a more practised hand, so that what goes near success might have achieved it. Miss Constance Collier played the heroine in a florid and dramatic style, and Mr. Lyn Harding and Mr. F. Mills were excellent as the twins.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE experiment at the Adelphi of producing Mr. Walter Melville's four-act drama 'The Worst Woman in London,' one of the recent triumphs at the Standard, was no less interesting than bizarre. Play, management, actors as a rule, and scenery were all East-End, and it might easily be believed that the audience which filled the more popular parts of the house was East-End also, and had, with a touching sense of fidelity and responsibility, accompanied the piece to its new home. It is at least certain that the wicked woman, her allies and accomplices, were hissed and hooted at in a fashion now uncommon with the West-End playgoer, while virtue, however disguised or distressed, earned immediate and warm-hearted recognition. It must be a curious and in a sense disagreeable, although flattering experience for a handsome and attractive actress to hear herself howled at in a fashion that a West-End public ordinarily reserve for those dramatists who are unfortunate or unwise enough to attempt the elevation of their craft. Meantime those in the more fashionable parts of the house were ravished with the fare set before them. When they saw a prosperous and robust Yorkshire financier, in the most respectable and conventional nightgear, burn the will by which he constituted his wife, "the worst woman in London," the inheritor of his wealth, then climb into a real and most practicable bed and be incontinently shot by the said lady, who had also donned her nightgear and let down her hair for the purpose, they "chortled" in their joy. The more seriously the whole was treated, and the more energetic were actors whose souls were in their work, the greater became the hilarity of a portion of the house, the result being one of the most mirthful evenings ever spent in a theatre. A visit to the Adelphi under present conditions is diligently to be counselled. It may be mentioned, as proof of the influence of a title, that a drama, like Mr. Melville's in four acts, has been produced at St. Helen's, with the title of 'The Greatest Scoundrel Living.' There should surely be means of bringing together these two exceptional creatures, and thus adding an entertaining chapter to the history of Devil worship.

THE German season at the Great Queen Street Theatre closes this evening with a performance

of 'Doktor Klaus.' It has given many good and one or two excellent representations, though the company is stronger in male than in female performers. The latest novelty consisted of 'Der Hochzeitstag,' which was preceded by 'Die Hochzeitreise,' a one-act farce, charmingly played by Herr Hans Taeger and Fräulein Grete Lorma. Both pieces are by Herr Wilhelm Wolters. The former is a fairly amusing farce.

'A CLEAN SLATE' is to be withdrawn from the Criterion. It will be succeeded by 'The Altar of Friendship,' by Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley, in which Miss Ellis Jeffreys, Miss Lilian Braithwaite, Mr. Paul Arthur, Mr. H. B. Warner, and Mr. W. Mackintosh will appear.

'THE DREAMERS,' by Dr. Dabbs, is to be given in London at a series of afternoon performances.

'IMPRUDENCE,' by Mr. H. V. Esmond, which has had a great success at the Empire Theatre, New York, with Miss Fay Davis as the heroine, will be given in London in September.

FRIDAY witnessed at the St. James's the last performance of 'If I were King'; Saturday that at the Haymarket of 'The Unforeseen.' The entertainments which will succeed these have already been announced.

In less than five weeks' time the successful adaptation 'The Light that Failed' will be transferred by Mr. Forbes Robertson to the New Theatre.

THE death is announced, in his ninety-third year, of M. Pierre Étienne Piastre, better known as Eugène Cormon (Cormon being his mother's maiden name), a dramatic author of great industry. He wrote, alone or in conjunction with others, nearly 250 pieces of all descriptions. 'Les Faussaires Anglais' was produced in 1833, but one of his first great successes was 'Paris la Nuit' (1842), which achieved a wonderful popularity at the Ambigu. His 'Robinson Crusoe,' with Offenbach's music, was brought out in 1866. At one time Cormon was Director at the Opéra and Administrateur at the Vaudeville. His son, M. Fernand Cormon, is a distinguished French artist whose pupils include some of the most successful men of the day.

A LONG series of very rare and interesting Shakspeareana will be offered by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on Saturday next. One of the most important is a hitherto unrecorded edition of 'Timon of Athens,' "altered by Mr. Tho. Shadwell," and printed for T. Johnson at the Hague, 1712, of which two copies are offered. There are also early eighteenth-century Dublin editions of 'Hamlet,' 'Julius Caesar,' 'Macbeth,' 'The Tempest,' and 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' the last two being probably unique. A copy of the 'Hamlet' and one of 'Julius Caesar' were sold at Sotheby's in December last, and their appearance caused a good deal of excitement among collectors at the time. There is also a fine copy of the very rare edition of 'Sir John Falstaff and the Merry Wives of Windsor,' printed for Arthur Johnson, 1619. A copy of the First and two copies of the Second Folio edition will also be sold, and an armchair made from the wood of the mulberry tree planted by Shakspeare in New Place Garden, Stratford-on-Avon. It has an excellent pedigree, and has been on exhibition at the Public Museum, Weston Park, Sheffield, for some considerable time. Mention may be made here of another relic from the same tree, a writing standish, which was sold at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's on Friday last week for 50*l.*; it measured 7½ in. long by 4½ in. wide, and 3 in. deep.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. M.—J. W. N.—H. B.—W. B.—A. L.—received.

R. B. J.—Next week.

H. F. J.—Many thanks.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

MESSRS. BELL'S NEW BOOKS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE sent post free on application.

NOTE.—During the Month of MARCH, Messrs. BELL have on view, at Mr. F. G. McQUEEN'S GALLERIES, 33, Haymarket, Mr. BYAM SHAW'S DRAWINGS for the CHISWICK SHAKESPEARE, and a number of other Drawings for Book Illustration by Mr. ANNING BELL, Miss ELEANOR BRICKDALE, Mr. GARTH JONES, and other Artists, as well as an Exhibition of their Fine-Art Publications, including many in Special Bindings. Admission 1*s.* Open from 10 to 6 daily.

READY IMMEDIATELY.

THE ANCIENT HALLS OF THE CITY GUILDS.

Drawn in Lithography by T. R. WAY.

With some Account of the History of the Companies by PHILIP NORMAN, F.S.A.

Demy 4to, uniform with 'Reliques of Old London,' &c. Price before publication 2*s.* net, to be raised on day of publication to 3*l.* 6*d.* net.

THIRD EDITION, 2 vols. large post 8vo, 1*s.* net.

THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON I.

Including New Materials from the British Official Records.

BY

JOHN HOLLAND ROSE, Litt.D.

With many Maps and Plans and numerous Illustrations from Contemporary Paintings, Rare Prints and Engravings, Medals, &c.; also a Facsimile Letter of Napoleon.

"There is no single book on Napoleon, either in English or French, to be compared to this for accuracy, for information, for judgment, nor is there any that is better reading."

Prof. YORK POWELL in the Manchester Guardian.

In 3 vols. post 8vo, 2*l.* net.

CARLYLE'S FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Appendices,

By JOHN HOLLAND ROSE, Litt.D.

With numerous Illustrations and Portraits from Contemporary Portraits and Engravings.

"In all ways this is the edition in which both the student and the general reader will henceforth read Carlyle with most profit."—*Outlook*. "The fresh notes are mainly and naturally based on information new since the days when Carlyle wrote. The appendices are in every case well found and valuable to the student... An excellent feature of this admirable edition is the profusion of photographic reproductions from those 'tableaux historiques' which provided Carlyle with so many details in his descriptions of scenes in the revolutionary tragedy."—*Morning Post*.

THIRD EDITION, post 8vo, 5*s.* net.

HOW TO LOOK AT PICTURES. By ROBERT CLERMONT WITT, M.A. With 35 Illustrations.

"This book, which we have read with great pleasure, shows that the author has both wide sympathy and knowledge, and it cannot but be largely helpful to those who wish to increase their interest in pictures. A better gift for people who are dimly 'fond of pictures,' but who regret that they 'know nothing about them,' could not be found."

Spectator.

BELL'S

MINIATURE SERIES OF PAINTERS.

Post 8vo, cloth. With 8 Illustrations, 1*s.* net each; or in limp leather, with Photogravure Frontispiece, 2*s.* net.

NEW VOLUMES.

MILLAIS. JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET. MURILLO.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS,
York Street, Covent Garden.

CHATTO & WINDUS'S NEW BOOKS.

CLARK RUSSELL'S NEW NOVEL.—Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s.
OVERDUE. By W. Clark Russell, Author of 'The Wreck of the "Grosvenor."'

FLORENCE WARDEN'S NEW NOVEL.—Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.
THE HEART OF A GIRL. By Florence Warden, Author of 'The House by the Marsh.'

With 8 Illustrations by FRANCES EWAN.

"Miss Warden is a practised story-teller, and in this tale there is plenty of incident of the right type.....Very ingenious complications."—*Daily News*.

A NOVEL BY A NEW WRITER.—On MARCH 19, crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s.
MALLENDER'S MISTAKE. By Lionel L. Pilkington.

SECOND EDITION. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

TRUTH. By Émile Zola. Translated by Ernest A. Vizetelly.

"The story itself, considered apart from its purpose, has all the interest of a novel dealing with mystery and crime.....Those who accept Zola's view and those who reject it must agree that the novel in which it is unfolded is the most brilliant piece of anti-clerical polemics that has appeared in our time."—*Times*.
 "A magnificent and terrible indictment."—*Outlook*.
 "It is a story written in heat, and has a directness and compactness rare in what Mr. Vizetelly calls his 'dear master's writings.' The characterization is strong, and the book altogether is evidence that the author's powers were at their height during its composition."—*Literary World*.
 "It is impossible to deny that there perished with Émile Zola one of the greatest of moral forces in modern European fiction. This, the latest and the last of his completed works, shows the tractarian at his boldest, most comprehensive, most powerful.....We are inclined to think that the cordial thanks of many thousands of readers are owing to Mr. Vizetelly. He has performed with extraordinary skill a task which has been little less than immense; he has conquered continents for Zola."—*Daily Chronicle*.

POPULAR SIX-SHILLING NOVELS.

The INSTIGATOR. By ERNEST A. TREETON.

"Keeps the reader's curiosity and attention closely engaged and well entertained by unwinding coil after coil of mystery in each succeeding chapter.....Sure to be enjoyed."—*Scotsman*.
 "An absorbing story."—*To-Day*.

ROSEBURY. By L. T. MEADE, Author of 'The Diary of a Doctor.'

"Grim power that makes it an engrossing human study.....A creation that will assuredly enhance Mrs. Meade's reputation."—*Sketch*.
 "In Mrs. Meade's best style."—*Literary World*.

The TIDEWAY. By AUSTIN CLARE, Author of 'For the Love of a Lass,' &c.

"A strong tale of love amid scenes of high domestic interest, and with characters powerfully conceived and splendidly sustained. The general reader will find 'The Tideway' a fascinating book."—*Newcastle Journal*.

The WILFUL WAY. By HERBERT COMPTON, Author of 'The Inimitable Mrs. Massingham.'

"Well constructed, rapidly written.....Mr. Compton's diverting tale."—*Literary World*.
 "Exceptionally bold and clever. Mr. Compton has the trait of retaining the reader's interest from chapter to chapter; and, unless we are very much mistaken, this should prove to be one of the most popular books of its kind this season."—*Yorkshire Post*.

The WOMAN of MYSTERY. By GEORGES OHNET, Author of 'The Ironmaster.'

"A good story."—*T. P.'s Weekly*. "Many will read it at a sitting, since not for one moment does the interest flag."—*Sketch*.

The POWER of the PALMIST. By VIOLET GUTTENBERG, Author of 'Neither Jew nor Greek.'

"Miss Guttenberg has already made a successful debut as a novelist, and this volume will at least maintain her reputation."—*Glasgow Herald*.
 "A curious and uncanny story."—*Academy*.

The MAGIC of TO-MORROW. By CYRIL SEYMOUR.

"The author has had the good fortune to hit upon an entirely original plot, and has worked it out with ingenuity.....We can recommend this as a most effectual time-killer."—*Ladies' Field*.

IN CLARISSA'S DAY. By SARAH TYTLER, Author of 'Citoyenne Jacqueline,' &c.

"Very captivating."—*Birmingham Post*. "Clarissa and Belinda are two charming maidens."—*Daily Telegraph*. "It is refreshing to meet such delightful girls."—*Glasgow Herald*.

POPULAR 3s. 6d. NOVELS.

The MAN WHO LOST HIS PAST. By FRANK RICHARDSON, Author of 'The King's Counsel.' With 50 Illustrations by TOM BROWNE, R.I.

"A mine of merriment."—*Scotsman*. "Immense."—*Daily Express*. "Amusing from start to finish."—*Glasgow Herald*. "A laugh in every line."—*To-Day*. "Very lively reading."—*Morning Leader*. "Side-splitting."—*Sheffield Telegraph*. "A triumph."—*Sovereign*. "One of the funniest books we have read for a long time."—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

The GATES of WRATH. By ARNOLD BENNETT, Author of 'The Grand Babylon Hotel.'

"Thoroughly absorbing from the first page to the last. The mystery deepens and deepens as the plot develops, until we defy any ordinary reader who has picked up this book accidentally to put it down again while he remains in ignorance of the ending."—*Yorkshire Post*.

HER LADYSHIP. By T. W. SPEIGHT, Author of 'The Mysteries of Heron Dyke.'

"A story which pleases at the first, and the charm increases."—*Scotsman*.

Crown 8vo, buckram, gilt top, 6s.

AS WE ARE and AS WE MAY BE. By Sir WALTER BESANT, Author of 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men.'

"The late Sir Walter Besant's somewhat idealistic enthusiasm as a social reformer, his benevolent interest in the welfare of 'all sorts and conditions of men,' and his keenness as a student of London archaeology all find due representation in this collection of essays.....We here find characteristic and welcome examples of Sir Walter Besant, the lover and student of London past and present, in such papers as 'A Riverside Parish,' 'St. Katherine's by the Tower,' and 'Sunday Morning in the City,' all of which are well worthy of reproduction."—*World*.

Pott 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 2s. net each; leather, gilt edges, with marker, 3s. net each.

THE ST. MARTIN'S LIBRARY.—NEW VOLUMES.

ALL SORTS and CONDITIONS of MEN. By Sir WALTER BESANT.
WALTON and COTTON'S COMPLETE ANGLER.

SKETCHES. By MARK TWAIN.

The WOMAN in WHITE. By WILKIE COLLINS.

CONDENSED NOVELS. By BRET HARTE. The Two Series complete in 1 vol. [Shortly.]

TWO-SHILLING BOOKS.—Crown 8vo, picture cloth.

The LUCK of ROARING CAMP, and SENSATION NOVELS CONDENSED. By BRET HARTE.

The QUEEN AGAINST OWEN. By ALLEN UPWARD.

The YOUNG MASTER of HYSOON HALL. By FRANK STOCKTON. With 36 Illustrations.

CAVALRY LIFE; and REGIMENTAL LEGENDS. By JOHN STRANGE WINTER. In 1 vol. [Shortly.]

HUMOURS of the LAW; Forensic Anecdotes. By JACOB LARWOOD, Author of 'Anecdotes of the Clergy.'

POPULAR NEW SIXPENNY BOOKS.

The DRAM-SHOP. By ÉMILE ZOLA.
STRATHMORE. By OUIDA.
The TENTS of SHEM. By GRANT ALLEN.

GRIFFITH GAUNT. By CHARLES READE.
ARMADALE. By WILKIE COLLINS.
DIANA BARRINGTON. By B. M. CROKER.

[March 19. [Shortly.]

London: CHATTO & WINDUS, 111, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD'S NEW BOOKS.

NOW READY AT ALL LIBRARIES AND
BOOKSELLERS.

JOURNALS OF FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT VON BLUMENTHAL FOR 1866 AND 1870-71.

Edited by Count ALBRECHT VON BLUMENTHAL, and
Translated by Major A. D. GILLERPIN-ADDISON.

Demy 8vo, with Portraits and Maps. 12s. 6d. net.

GLOBE.—"A volume of very great interest and value, not only to the student of political and military history, but to all intelligent, educated readers. Here we have the story told of the Third Army, from its original concentration round Heidelberg, Bruchsal, and Landau, to its share in the investment of Paris. The Journals are of the nature of jottings day by day, and are all the more attractive and instructive on that account, for herein the famous Chief of the Staff records with conciseness his first thoughts and impressions."

THE TALE OF A TOUR IN MACEDONIA.

By G. F. ABBOTT.

With Illustrations and Map. Demy 8vo, 14s. net.

STANDARD.—"The writer has a quick eye for scenery, a keen perception of the humour of a situation, and a brisk, epigrammatic style; so that his book is very pleasant reading, while it contains some shrewd occasional remarks on the diverse parties in the Macedonian question."

WITH MACDONALD IN UGANDA.

By Major H. H. AUSTIN, C.M.G. D.S.O. R.E.

Demy 8vo, with numerous Illustrations and a Map. 15s. net.

WORLD.—"An exceedingly interesting account of the Uganda mutiny. It is well that we should have a full and trustworthy history of that stirring episode in our African experiences, and no one is better qualified to supply it than Major Austin, who took a prominent part in re-establishing order and authority in the Uganda protectorate. He should find a wide circle of readers for his graphic description of the chief crisis in the history of Uganda."

THE MINOR MORALIST.

Some Essays on the Art of Everyday Conduct.

By Mrs. HUGH BELL. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

SPECTATOR.—"All seven essays are, we think, very good; two of them seem to us to be quite charming, full of common-sense and humour, without a touch either of censoriousness or cynicism. The paper on 'Middle Age' deserves to be read with serious attention."

PROF. RALPH'S NEW BOOK.

WORDSWORTH.

By WALTER RALEIGH.

Professor of English Literature in the University of
Glasgow.

Crown 8vo, 6s.

By THE SAME AUTHOR.

STYLE. By Walter Raleigh. Fourth
Edition. Crown 8vo, 5s.

MILTON. By Walter Raleigh, Author
of 'The English Novel.' Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

The HOUSE of SELEUCUS. By
EDWIN ROBERT BEVAN. Author of the recently
published Translation of 'Prometheus Vincit.' In
vols. demy 8vo, with Portraits and Maps, 30s. net.

ATHENÆUM.—"Mr. Bevan shows himself complete
master of his subject, and omits, so far as we know, no
available source of information. At the same time, what
is remarkable in a very learned man, his style has remained
fresh and striking, and his independence of thought has
not suffered from the mass of opinions which he has been
obliged to gather and sift."

NEW SIX-SHILLING NOVELS.

The LITTLE RED FISH. By P.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT.

CHANGES and CHANCES. By
ANTOINETTE WEBER.

The TEMPLARS. By E. H. LAcon
WATSON.

The TAIN of the CITY. By Charles
EBDY.

London: EDWARD ARNOLD, 37, Bedford Street.

THE ATHENÆUM

JOURNAL OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE,
THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND
THE DRAMA.

Last Week's ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

The CAMPAIGN of ADOWA.

LETTERS of a MYSTIC.

THROUGH the HEART of PATAGONIA.

NIETZSCHE in ENGLISH.

NEW NOVELS:—The Fetic of the Family; The Wife-Sealers; Anthea's Way; The Tideway; By
Thames and Tiber; A Mixed Marriage; Crimson Lilies; The Way of Cain; Les Demi-Vieilles;
Donatienne.

GERMAN BOOKS.

SHORT STORIES.

CLASSICAL TRANSLATIONS.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE:—Wars of the Century; The History of Lumsden's Horse; Memoirs of Count
Grammont; London before the Conquest; The Seedy Gentleman; Vickers's Newspaper Gazetteer;
Wisdom while You Wait; Reprints.

LIST of NEW BOOKS.

The CAMDEN MISCELLANY; The "JOHN BULL" LETTER to LORD BYRON; The LONDON
LIBRARY CATALOGUE; The PUBLISHING SEASON.

ALSO—

LITERARY GOSSIP.

SCIENCE:—Ootheca Wolleyana; Astronomical Literature; Astronomical Notes; Societies; Meetings
Next Week; Gossip.

FINE ARTS:—Foster on the Stuarts; The Year's Art; Blake's Illustrations of Job; A New Catalogue
of Beham's Engravings; The "Laiterie" of Marie Antoinette at Rambouillet; Rhodesian Ruins;
Sales; Gossip.

MUSIC:—Philharmonic Concert; M. Géraudy's Orchestral Concert; Signor Busoni's Concert; Gossip;
Performances Next Week.

DRAMA:—'Whitewashing Julia'; Grein's 'Dramatic Criticism'; 'The Awakening'; Gossip.

Price 4d. each; by post, 4½d. each.

Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

NOTICE.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE VOLUME,

JULY to DECEMBER, 1902,

WITH THE

INDEX,

Price 10s. 6d.,

IS NOW READY.

** The INDEX separately, price 6d.;

by post, 6½d.

Also Cases for Binding, price 1s.;

by post, 1s. 2d.

Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS,
Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

LITERARY MEN and Others.—SEVERAL
COPIES of MSS. or LETTERS can be written (the Original in
Ink or Pencil) by the use of our PENCARBON. There is only one
PENCARBON; see that you get it in our Sealed 2s. 6d. or 5s. 6d.
Packets, with Registered Label.—If you cannot get it from your
Stationer write direct to the PENCARBON CO., LIMITED, 154, London
Road, Leicester.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY,

ACCIDENT AND DISEASE

(SMALL POX, SCARLET FEVER, TYPHOID, DIPHTHERIA, &c.)

BURGLARY AND FIDELITY INSURANCE.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

Established 1849.

CLAIMS PAID £4,500,000.

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

A. VIAN, Secretary.

To prevent red, rough hands,

USE

VINOLIA SOAP.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN,
GOUT,
And INDIGESTION.
And Safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions,
Ladies, Children, and Infants.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

AETHER and MATTER: a Development of the Dynamical Relations of the Aether to Material

Systems on the Basis of the Atomic Constitution of Matter, including a Discussion of the Influence of the Earth's Motion on Optical Phenomena. By JOSEPH LARMOR, M.A. F.R.S., Fellow of St. John's College, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge. Demy 8vo, 10s. net.

A TREATISE on the THEORY of FUNCTIONS of a COMPLEX VARIABLE. By A. R.

FORSYTH, Sc.D. F.R.S., Sadlerian Professor of Pure Mathematics in the University of Cambridge and Fellow of Trinity College. Second Edition. Royal 8vo, 21s. net.

The JATAKA; or, Stories of the Buddha's Former Births. Translated from the Pali by

various hands under the editorship of the late Prof. E. B. COWELL. In 6 or 7 vols. royal 8vo, 12s. 6d. each, net. To Subscribers, 10s. each, net.

Vol. I. Translated by R. CHALMERS. 12s. 6d. net.

Vol. II. Translated by W. H. D. ROUSE. 12s. 6d. net.

Vol. III. Translated by H. T. FRANCIS and R. A. NEIL. 12s. 6d. net.

Vol. IV. Translated by W. H. D. ROUSE. 12s. 6d. net.

Vol. V. Translated by H. T. FRANCIS.

Vol. VI. Translated by Prof. E. B. COWELL.

[In the press.]

[In preparation.]

Publishers' Announcement.—The work is expected to fill six or seven volumes; but at present only six volumes of the Pali text (published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.) have appeared. Each volume of the text is to be represented by a volume of the translation. This Buddhist collection of stories will be of great interest and importance for students of folk-lore; and it will also be of value as illustrating the manners and customs of ancient India. The stories are generally told in a simple popular style with not infrequent touches of quaint humour and pathos; they are, in fact, a panorama of Hindu society in the immediate centuries before our era.

THE CAMBRIDGE BIOLOGICAL SERIES.

General Editor:

A. E. SHIPLEY, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College.

LECTURES on the HISTORY of PHYSIOLOGY during the SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, and EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES. By Sir M. FOSTER, K.C.B. M.P. M.D. Sec.R.S. Professor of Physiology in the University of Cambridge. With Frontispiece. Demy 8vo, 9s.

SPECTATOR.—"We can recommend this admirable and suggestive book with confidence to all, laymen or doctors, who wish to trace the gradual growth of man's knowledge of the physical basis of his life."

ZOOLOGY: an Elementary Text-Book. By A. E. Shipley, M.A. and E. W. MACBRIDE, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Lond.), Professor of Zoology in McGill University, Montreal. With numerous Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

JOURNAL of EDUCATION.—"A book which will be welcomed and used by those thousands of intelligent people who have long been in search of an intelligent and trustworthy guide, and hitherto have searched in vain; it will be in the hands of every student of animal life in the United Kingdom and America; more than that, it will make students."

The VERTEBRATE SKELETON. By S. H. Reynolds, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. With numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 12s. 6d.

PRACTICAL MORBID ANATOMY. By H. D. Rolleston, M.D. F.R.C.P., and the late Prof. A. A. KANTHACK, M.D. M.R.C.P. Crown 8vo, 6s.

ZOOGEOGRAPHY. By F. E. Beddard, M.A. F.R.S. With Maps. Crown 8vo, 6s.

ELEMENTARY PALÆONTOLOGY—INVERTEBRATE. By HENRY WOODS, M.A. F.G.S. St. John's College, Cambridge. With Illustrations. Third Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

OUTLINES of VERTEBRATE PALÆONTOLOGY for STUDENTS of ZOOLOGY. By A. S. WOODWARD, M.A., Keeper in the Department of Geology in the British Museum. With numerous Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d.

FOSSIL PLANTS: a Manual for Students of Botany and Geology. By A. C. SEWARD, M.A. F.R.S., St. John's College. In 2 vols. Vol. I. demy 8vo, with Illustrations, 12s. [Vol. II. in preparation.]

ELEMENTS of BOTANY. By F. Darwin, M.A. F.R.S., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, University Reader in Botany. With numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo. Second Edition. 4s. 6d.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY of PLANTS. By F. Darwin, M.A. F.R.S., and the late E. H. ACTON, M.A. With numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo. Second Edition. 4s. 6d.

GRASSES. A Handbook for use in the Field and Laboratory. By H. MARSHALL WARD, D.Sc. F.R.S., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 6s.

A MANUAL and DICTIONARY of the FLOWERING PLANTS and FERNS. Morphology, Natural History and Classification. Alphabetically arranged. By J. C. WILLIS, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Ceylon. In 2 vols. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

The SOLUBLE FERMENTS and FERMENTATION. By J. REYNOLDS GREEN, D.Sc. F.R.S., Professor of Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Demy 8vo. Second Edition. 12s.

The HISTORY of ENGLISH LAW BEFORE the TIME

of EDWARD I. By Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart., M.A. LL.D., Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and FREDERIC WILLIAM MAITLAND, LL.D. 2 vols. royal 8vo. Second Edition. 40s.

In this Edition the First Chapter, on 'The Dark Age in Legal History,' by Prof. MAITLAND, is new.

The STANFORD DICTIONARY of ANGLICISED

WORDS and PHRASES. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press by C. A. M. FENNELL, Litt.D., late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, Editor of *Pindar*. Demy 4to, half-buckram, 31s. 6d.

TIMES.—"A very scholarly contribution to modern English lexicography."

ANNALS of POLITICS and CULTURE (1492-1899).

By G. P. GOOCH, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. With an Introductory Note by the late LORD ACTON. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.—"The present work was undertaken at the suggestion of Lord Acton, in the belief that it might be useful not only for students, but for the general reader, to possess a concise summary of modern times embracing the life of mankind in its entire range of thought and action."

ATHENÆUM.—"This compilation is undeniably useful, and affords evidence of extraordinary width of reading and industry on the part of its compiler. The bibliography will be useful. The book will be indispensable in a library."

AN INAUGURAL LECTURE DELIVERED in the

DIVINITY SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, on JANUARY 26, 1903. By J. B. BURY, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History. Crown 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d. net; paper covers, 1s. net.

LECTURES on the HISTORY of the NINETEENTH

CENTURY. DELIVERED at the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SUMMER MEETING, AUGUST, 1902. Edited by F. A. KIRKPATRICK, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

PILOT.—"There is not one lecture from which the most capable critic of contemporary foreign history might not learn something; and they form an admirable introduction to the maze of available facts."

ART in the NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Charles

WALDSTEIN, Litt.D. Ph.D. L.H.D., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and University Reader in Classical Archaeology, sometime Slade Professor of Fine Art and Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum. Crown 8vo, paper covers, 1s. net; cloth, 2s. net.

ESSAYS on the ART of PHEIDIAS. By Charles

WALDSTEIN, Litt.D. Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations, 16 Plates. Royal 8vo, buckram, 30s.

A HISTORICAL COMPANION to HYMNS ANCIENT

and MODERN. Containing the Greek and Latin; the German, Italian, French, Danish, and Welsh Hymns; the First Lines of the English Hymns; the Names of all Authors and Translators; Notes and Dates. Edited by the Rev. ROBERT MAUDE MOORSOM, M.A., Trin. Coll. Cambridge; formerly Rector of Sadberge, County Durham. Second Edition. Small fcap. 8vo, 5s. net.

NOW READY, VOL. I. PART IV., COMPLETING VOL. I. 15s. net.

The FAUNA and GEOGRAPHY of the MALDIVE and

LACCADIVE ARCHIPELAGOES. Being the Account of the Work carried on and of the Collections made by an Expedition during the Years 1899 and 1900. Edited by J. STANLEY GARDINER, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.

The Work will be completed in 8 Parts, forming 2 Volumes. Subscription for the whole Work, 4l. 4s. net.

ZOOLOGICAL RESULTS BASED on MATERIAL from

NEW BRITAIN, NEW GUINEA, LOYALTY ISLANDS and elsewhere, Collected during the Years 1895, 1896, and 1897. By ARTHUR WILLEY, D.Sc. M.A. F.R.S. F.Z.S., Director of the Colombo Museum, Ceylon.

Part I. With 11 Plates. Demy 4to, 12s. 6d.

Part II. With 12 Plates. Demy 4to, 12s. 6d.

Part III. With 10 Plates. Demy 4to, 12s. 6d.

Part IV. With 20 Plates. Demy 4to, 21s.

Part V. With 21 Plates. Demy 4to, 21s.

Part VI. With 9 Plates and a Map. 12s. 6d. This Part completes the Work.

London: C. J. CLAY & SONS, Cambridge University Press Warehouse, Ave Maria Lane.

WARD, LOCK & CO.'S LIST.

Messrs. WARD, LOCK & CO.,
Limited, have just published the follow-
ing important NEW NOVELS.

THE GLITTERING ROAD. 6s.

By W. A. MACKENZIE.

The *WORLD* says:—"A clever story, in which the atmosphere of romance, beauty, and charm is clear and distinct from the workaday world, and carries us on with really breathless interest. No single person is conventional—each is sketched with clear, incisive lines, which make the picture linger long in the memory. A particularly skilful piece of work. Singularly real and vivid."

SECOND EDITION NOW READY.

A FATAL LEGACY. 6s.

By LOUIS TRACY.

The *DAILY MAIL* says:—"The detective story at its best; full of carefully evolved and explained complexities, and absorbs the attention."

The *SCOTSMAN* says:—"In all the annals of fiction a more ingenious or startling original plot has not been recorded."

The *BRITISH WEEKLY* says:—"Readers will find a rich treat in this volume, which is one of the best of its kind."

GUY BOOTHBY'S NEW AND BEST STORY.

CONNIE BURT. 5s.

Mr. W. L. ALDEN, in the *NEW YORK TIMES*, says:—"Mr. Boothby can crowd more adventure into a square foot of canvas than any other novelist."

SEAWARD FOR THE FOE. 3s. 6d.

By HEADON HILL.

Presents a singularly realistic picture of modern naval warfare. It may be questioned whether any such faithful picture or exciting story has been published for years.

THE STOLEN PEARL. 3s. 6d.

By GERTRUDE WARDEN.

The *DAILY MAIL* says:—"An absorbing story."

TO-DAY says:—"A rattling good story, crammed with incidents and intensely exciting."

THE MAN WITH THE WHITE FACE. 3s. 6d.

By MORICE GERARD.

The *GLASGOW HERALD* says:—"A good old-fashioned tale of breathless incident and of sudden and mysterious occurrence presented under strictly modern conditions."

THE FRENCH MASTER. 3s. 6d.

By ALFRED WILSON-BARRETT.

Not many novels will be read with such intense curiosity as this, for Mr. Alfred Wilson-Barrett's popularity as a novelist promises to equal that of his famous father's popularity as an actor. Just as the father can hold packed audiences breathless, so the son's skill, dramatic power, and brilliancy can hold the reader spellbound. There is no leading up to a daring situation in 'The French Master.' The first chapter sees the reader thrilled and compelled to read on till the curtain falls on one of the most stirring stories of modern life that has been published for a long time.

D'ABRA THE BUDDHIST. 3s. 6d.

By H. M. LONSDALE.

WARD, LOCK & CO.'S SHILLING GUIDE - BOOKS.

CLOTH BOUND, ROUND CORNERS.

Superbly Illustrated. Furnished with excellent Maps and Plans.
Printed in clear Type, on good Paper.

These Guides are universally conceded to be by far the best and cheapest Handbooks of the kind. No effort or expense is spared to keep them thoroughly up to date; they are superbly illustrated, and the maps and general information render them invaluable to tourists.

They tell how to reach the District chosen, and what Fares will have to be paid, what is to be seen in the neighbourhood, with Plans of Tours, and Descriptive Routes.

They give Lists of Hotels, with tariffs, so that the probable expenses may be calculated, and the Legends and History of the places visited, with notices of the public buildings.

Cyclists will find many useful hints as to Roads and Routes.

SOME PRESS OPINIONS:—

"Better guide-books one could not wish for."—*Graphic*.

"The most inveterate of sightseers is scarcely likely to find any of these volumes wanting in clearness."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"We have seen no guide-books in which the information is so thorough and practical."—*Schoolmaster*.

The Series of Guides comprises the following, and others are in preparation:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ALDEBURGH, &c.
BATH, GLASTONBURY, &c.
BEXHILL
BIDEFORD, CLOVELLY, &c.
BLACKPOOL
BOURNEMOUTH, NEW FOREST, &c.
BRIDLINGTON, FILEY, &c.
BRIGHTON
BROADSTAIRS
BUXTON and DOVEDALE
CANTERBURY and N.E. KENT
CHANNEL ISLANDS
CLEVEDON, PORTSHEAD, &c.
CLIFTON, BRISTOL, &c.
CROMER, SHERINGHAM, &c.
DARTMOOR
DAWLISH
DEAL, WALMER, &c.
DOVER
EASTBOURNE
ENGLISH LAKES
EXETER and SOUTH-EAST DEVON
EXMOUTH
FALMOUTH and SOUTH CORNWALL
FELIXSTOWE, &c.
FOLKESTONE, SANDGATE, HYTHE, &c.
HARROGATE
HASTINGS
HERNE BAY
HEXHAM and the BORDERLAND
ILFRACOMBE
ILKLEY
ISLE of MAN
ISLE of WIGHT
LEAMINGTON, WARWICK, &c.
LIVERPOOL
LLANDRINDOD WELLS, &c.
LONDON
LOWESTOFT
LYME REGIS, &c.
LYNTON and LYNMOUTH
LYTHAM, ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA, &c.
MARGATE
MATLOCK
MINEHEAD
NEWQUAY and NORTH CORNWALL
NORTH WALES. Part I. (Llandudno, Colwyn, Rhyl, Snowdon).
NORTH WALES. Part II. (Aberystwyth, Barmouth, Pwllheli, Llangollen, &c.).
NOTTINGHAM and SHERWOOD FOREST
PENZANCE and WEST CORNWALL
PLYMOUTH
RAMSGATE
SCARBOROUGH
SIDMOUTH
SKEGNESS
SOUTHSEA
SOUTHWOLD, &c.
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON
SUTTON-ON-SEA, MABLETHORPE, &c.
SWANAGE, &c.
TEIGNMOUTH
TORQUAY
WESTON-SUPER-MARE
WEYMOUTH
WHITBY
WINDSOR
WOODHALL SPA
WORTHING
WYE VALLEY
YARMOUTH and the BROADS

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN and DEESIDE
EDINBURGH
GLASGOW and the CLYDE
HIGHLANDS and ISLANDS
INVERNESS and NORTH HIGHLANDS
OBAN, FORT WILLIAM, &c.

IRELAND.

ANTRIM and GIANT'S CAUSEWAY
BELFAST
CORK, GLENGARIFF, &c.
DONEGAL HIGHLANDS
DUBLIN and WICKLOW
GREENORE, CARLINGFORD LOUGH, &c.
KILLARNEY, COAST of KERRY, &c.
LIMERICK, COAST of CLARE, &c.
NORTHERN LAKE DISTRICT
WATERFORD, WEXFORD, &c.

THE CONTINENT.

BELGIUM
HOLLAND
PARIS
SWITZERLAND

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED, Warwick House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Published Weekly by JOHN C. FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Printed by JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenaeum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Agents for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh.—Saturday, March 14, 1903.